THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (at 6 cents per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications, designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1874. NO. 97.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Douglass.

Unfounded Rumor of His Removal.

Disappointed Office-seekers Start the Story.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

President Grant Will Sustain Kellogg and the Returning Board.

INCREASE OF SUPREME JUDGES CONTEMPLATED.

Vice President Wilson to Visit Europe.

Lively Contest for the Next Massachusetts Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1874.

The Commissioner of Customs.

A statement has been in circulation that Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, will shortly be removed. Those who would be likely to be advised in the matter deny the statement and speak of Mr. Johnson as a most efficient and valuable officer, and one peculiarly fitted for the post. Recently several parties have been here endeavoring to secure appointments as Special Agents. Their unfitness and other considerations defeated their plans, and ever since they and their friends have been ventilating their disappointment in accusations against Mr. Johnson. The statement appears to have no other foundation than the ravings of these persons.

Louisiana Politics.

The new phase of affairs in Louisiana and the possibility of disorders growing out of the assembling of the Legislature in New Orleans next Monday, were discussed in a Cabinet meeting to-day. The action of the Returning Board was considered in accordance with the law of the State, and hence, if necessary, would be sustained. The views of the President on the Louisiana question, as given in these dispatches at the time of the last disturbances, have not been modified. The Kellogg government will be sustained in the absence of action by Congress or a change effected through the ballots of the people of that State.

Postoffice Department.

The Postmaster General has taken formal action in the reduction of expenses. As stated in these dispatches some days ago, the retrenchment will take place not only in the postoffices, but in the transportation of the mails. The far Western contracts, especially, will be well looked into.

Number of Supreme Judges.

The Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, upon the reassembling of Congress, will take up the subject of an increase of the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The business of that tribunal is now two years behind, and under the present system there is no possibility of ever catching up. It is proposed to raise the number of Associates to fourteen and divide them off, assigning to a certain number admiralty cases, to others patent cases, etc., the whole Court to sit on constitutional questions.

Vice President Wilson

contemplates visiting Europe after the adjournment of Congress.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

The coming Senatorial fight in Massachusetts promises to be quite as lively as that for the unexpired term of Senator Sumner, deceased. Advices received here state that if there is a caucus Dawes will receive the nomination of the party. The Independents and opponents of Dawes are striving to prevent a caucus, so as to be unfranmeched when the vote is taken in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1874.

THE CABINET DISCUSSING LOUISIANA MATTERS.

The Cabinet was in session to-day for nearly an hour and a half Secretary Bristow was not present. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was the subject of attention. Attorney General Williams made some remarks upon the necessity, in his opinion, of the Government's sustaining the Returning Board in its recent decision. The views of the Attorney General were fully set forth and, although members of the Cabinet decline to give specific information regarding the statements presented by Judge Williams, the opinions emphatically expressed by him, both public and private, during the examination by and since the report of the Returning Board, are known to have been reiterated by him in the Cabinet meeting to-day. These are, that there is necessity for the Government's sustaining the report of the Returning Board at all hazards, and that its decision is right in law and fact. These were asserted at some length. Other than the remarks of the Attorney General, there was no discussion upon the subject, and no decision was reached. It is said in high official circles here that the forces of the War Department now in Louisiana are sufficient to preserve the public peace and dignity, should their violation be threatened.

CHIEF OF LOAN DIVISION.

Daniel Baker will be appointed Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury, vice Bigelow, resigned.

DISCONTINUANCE OF STEAMBOAT MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day issued orders discontinuing steamboat service on the four routes which supply Key West, namely, from New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and Tampa, and from Cedar Keys to Tampa. The annual cost of all the above aggregated $145,973. In lieu of the service discontinued, the Postmaster General has contracted to supply Key West twice a week from Cedar Keys, the western terminus of the Florida Railroad, 300 miles distant, at a yearly cost of $50,000.

GOVERNMENT AID TO KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

It appears from official documents that on the 21st of November the President authorized a distribution of clothing and other supplies to those rendered destitute by the grasshopper devastations in Kansas and Nebraska, trusting to Congress for future approval. There is no doubt that Senator Hitchcock's bill for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers will become a law.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH CANADA.

For the purpose of placing communications by post between the United States and the Dominion of Canada upon the most liberal and advantageous basis, the following arrangements have been agreed upon, to be carried into effect on the first of January, 1875, or as soon thereafter as the necessary measures can be perfected for putting them into operation:

First—The unification of the postal systems of the two countries in respect to correspondence exchanged between them; each country to forward and deliver, free of charge, correspondence of all kinds, written and printed, received from the other, which correspondence must, in all cases be prepaid at the established domestic rates of the country of its origin.

Second—Each country will transmit the domestic mails of the other in closed pouches through its territory free of charge, by its ordinary mail routes.

Third—No account shall be kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, each department retaining to its exclusive privilege all postage it collects on mail matter sent to the other for delivery.

Fourth—It is understood to be the desire and intention of our respective Postoffice Departments that the provisions of this agreement shall extend to an international money-order exchange as soon as practicable.

Fifth—The provisions of this agreement, so far as relates to the rate of letter-postage, will be carried into effect on the first of February, 1875.

Sixth—All the provisions of the existing Postal Convention inconsistent with this arrangement, are hereby abrogated.

Seventh—Formal articles embodying the provisions of this agreement shall be prepared for execution as soon as possible.

(Signed) W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, acting for and subject to the approval of the Postmaster General of Canada.
MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

The Finances—Congress Disposed to Act—The Senate Bill not Satisfactory, But Better Than Nothing—An Interesting Incident—Col. Stewart Meets His Rebel Captor, Now a Senator—The Pennsylvania Senatorship—A Sly Interrogatory—A Claim for a Refund of Draft Money—Fashionable Smuggling—A Letter to Commissioner Johnson—Important Recommendations of the Commissioner of Patents—Information Called for—A Canal Route from the Chesapeake to the Delaware.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1874.

The passage of a Finance bill by the Senate, and the designation of a day for its consideration in the House, soon after the Christmas recess, occasions encouragement that a definite financial policy will be laid down by Congress before the opening of spring. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is in constant communication with the industrial centers, as well as the leading financiers of the country, is more deeply impressed than ever that the melancholy depression which prevails everywhere will continue until the capitalists and manufacturers are convinced of a reasonable degree of permanency in the policy of the Government on this important question. As Congress makes the laws which regulate these things, the country must look to Congress to remedy the train of evils which have grown out of its indecision. The Secretary, in a recent conversation, remarked that if five years ago Congress had decided that there should be no legislation on the finances, say, for ten years, those who had large interests at stake would have known exactly what to expect, and hence would have been able to act accordingly. In place of something definite, every annual return of the legislative arm of the Government has been attended with aimless controversy and sometimes legislation inspired by no higher purpose than expediency. Notwithstanding the defects of the present bill, it provides for the resumption of specie payments, and will set at rest the perplexing uncertainties which have disturbed the minds of the people upon this point. The temper of the Republicans in the House of Representatives, perhaps with the exception of a few refractory financial wiseacres at the time of adjournment, was generally in favor of the passage of the Senate bill.

An interesting incident occurred one day last week between Colonel Stewart, who, during the war of the rebellion, 1861-65, commanded one of the most gallant of the Pennsylvania regiments, and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, during the same war, a rebel general officer. The Senate had just adjourned, and Colonel Stewart, in company with Senator Scott, had entered a street car for their hotel. In the car, already seated, was Senator Gordon. Senator Scott, after passing a few remarks with the Georgian Senator, turned and introduced Colonel Stewart. A glance between the two was sufficient. The Colonel observed that he had met Senator Gordon before. The Senator rejoined that he remembered him well. It appears that about ten years ago, in one of the bloody engagements of the war, Colonel Stewart fell into the hands of Senator Gordon, then a rebel general, as his prisoner. From the earnest and friendly conversation that ensued, it was to be concluded that Colonel Stewart, in the hands of General Gordon had fared well, as compared with the wretched officers and men who were the victims of the atrocities committed by the monsters of Libby and Andersonville.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship is eliciting no small share of interest in political circles here, particularly as a matter of curiosity to see what choice the Democrats will make out of the wide range of candidates. The universal popularity of Hiester Clymer, the representative from Berks, amongst his colleagues and representatives from other States, has won for him their best wishes, if not politically their support. Judge Black, who has been in the city for some time in attendance upon business in the Supreme Court, has had little to say upon the subject amongst his friends, though a significant question addressed to a Senator the other day seemed to indicate the drift of the Judge's thoughts. The question asked was, How the Senate committees were made up, and as to their relative importance. The Senator remarked that he would send him a copy of the "rules and manual of the Senate," which also contained the Constitution of the United States, a document which also might possess some interest at the same time. The Judge relished the hit, and with an extra twirl of his familiar tobacco box, indulged in a hearty laugh.

The claim of the Rev. John R. Hamilton, of Erie county, for money obtained for release from the draft in the late war, has a very good show of being paid, and will open the way to other cases of a somewhat similar nature. The history of the case is as follows:

"Rev. John R. Hamilton, a resident of Erie county, Pa., and pastor of a church in Fairview, in that county, was, on the 24th day of August, 1863, drafted into the service of the United States, and notified by the Provost Marshal to report on the 1st day of November, of that year, at the place of rendezvous in Waterford, Pa., or be deemed a deserter. On the 16th day of September, 1863, he was commissioned by Governor Curtin a chaplain in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Presenting this commission to Colonel Bumford, Provost Marshal General at Harrisburg, he asked to be relieved from the draft, but was told by that officer that his being commissioned as a chaplain would not exempt him from the draft, and that he must, notwithstanding, report for duty or pay three hundred dollars; and that failing to do so he would be deemed to be a deserter. Under these circumstances, on the 11th day of October, 1863, he paid the three hundred dollars demanded of him and proceeded to join his regiment as chaplain, and served in that capacity."

The committee report that the commutation money was illegally exacted and ought to be refunded.

The statement contained in the recent annual report of Commissioner Johnson in regard to the growing abuse of the privilege accorded to travelers to enter their personal effects free of duty is receiving abundant verification from all quarters, notwithstanding the efforts of the New York baggage smashers to put it down as wild and exaggerated. In addition to other communications of a similar import, Commissioner Johnson has received from a prominent citizen of Erie, Pennsylvania, a letter congratulating him upon calling the attention of the Government and the country to the great loss to the revenue from the high-toned smuggling carried on by American tourists returning from Europe. He then gives several instances which were brought to his own notice. He says: "One gentleman in Boston whom I knew brought over after the Vienna Exhibition four thousand dollars' worth of dress goods, diamonds, &c., by paying ten dollars on board the vessel. He "came in" to an examiner, I suppose. A Judge in Illinois once showed me a velvet cloak in Illinois which cost him one hundred and twenty-five dollars in Paris, and at the suggestion of the shopkeeper who sold it to him had an old lining quilted over the new one, in order to pass it without paying duty. He had a trunk full of goods for his family, and five dollars got him through. Any amount of cases have been told me by the parties themselves, how very smart they had been in evading the Custom House officials, or had bought them off for a few dollars. I trust you will cause this continuous swindle to be closely followed up, and the suggestions you have made are of the utmost importance, and should be carried out with persistent effort."

The Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Thacher, will urge upon Congress the reproduction of all the old drawings of inventions for which patents have been granted, and also a complete abstract of all specifications. Although this will be attended with considerable expense, he believes that it will in the end effect a considerable saving in the clerks required under the present system, to make the tedious search of the files in order to discover whether the claimed invention is an infringement upon any patents previously granted. As a single instance, there have been three thousand applications for patents for inventions of sewing machines or attachments, each one of which had to be compared with those which preceded. With a conveniently arranged digest of patents granted, it would be practicable in the course of a few hours to perform the labor which now consumes days. The abolition of the old biennial Patent Office reports and the substitution of the official Patent Office *Gazette*, a department publication issued weekly, has saved a vast amount of money to inventors, as they can there inform themselves of the nature of all inventions upon which patents have been granted. It is required by law that fifteen dollars be paid into the Patent Office when an application is made for a patent. The publication of the Patent Office *Gazette*, in view of the fact that the money is not refunded if the application is refused, has saved this class of persons a large sum of money and at the same time the office a very considerable amount of unnecessary labor. There is now in course of publication, an alphabetical subject matter and inventor's index embracing every patent issued from 1790 to 1873. The aggregate number is 155,000. The patent business has grown from year to year, until now it is equal in importance if not in name to an executive department. The applications for patents last year amounted to 21,077. The number of patents, reissues and designs granted was 13,545. Total receipts $721,111 35; expenditures $694,075 72.

In connection with the revival some months ago of the project to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Pittsburgh, the extension of these facilities to Baltimore was also agitated. Ex-Governor Swann, Representative from Maryland, has introduced into the House a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to report to the House the most feasible route for a ship-canal over the narrow pensinsual which separates the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and also approximate estimate of the cost of the same per mile, together with the probable distance saved by said canal between Baltimore and New York, the ports of New England, and all European ports, and the advantage likely to accrue from the construction of said work to the commerce of the United States, in the development of our trade and resources, and the probable saving in time, &c.

The completion of such a work and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, would bring Pittsburgh in unbroken water communication with Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

There is an evident disposition on the part of members of both Houses of Congress to take some immediate initial steps looking to the establishment of a policy on the subject of internal improvements. The connection of navigable water on the Ohio with tidewater on the Atlantic seaboard, is considered by many as the most desirable line for a beginning. DEB. R. K.

OBERLIN, OHIO.

Protest of Colored Citizens Against the Emasculated Civil Rights Bill.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—The colored citizens of Oberlin, Ohio, held a meeting this evening and adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the Civil Rights bill, as proposed by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and against all legislation admitting unjust discriminations toward any class of citizens; praying Congress to pass the Senate Supplementary Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate last session, or one equally comprehensive. A committee was appointed to send a copy of the proceedings to their Representative in Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

In the investigation by the sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee, to-day, Mr. Delamater, cashier of the Park bank, was examined. He testified that on the 20th of May there were deposited by the Pacific Mail Company the sum of $75,000, which was placed to the credit of the Brooklyn Trust Company. The President of the Brooklyn Trust Company then was E. S. Mills, and the Secretary Henry Rodman. Witness' attention was first drawn to this matter yesterday; had no knowledge beyond this matter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; could not tell by an examination of his books by whom the money was drawn. At the time this deposit was made, the Trust Company had a deposit of $161,000 in the bank.

Alderman O. P. C. Billings testified that he was a lawyer; was elected Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company in November, 1871; knew Irwin by sight; knew of his being sent to Washington to represent the company. Witness understood that he was there to procure the passage of a bill, but did not know what means were employed. Was present at the meeting authorizing Stockwell to employ counsel and money in order to prepare the bill and secure its passage. This was at an executive session, and the action was afterward ratified in a meeting of the board of directors. Stockwell thought that $8,000 would be enough, but no sum, either large or small, was agreed upon. He thought it was the policy of the company to know what the President was doing with Pacific Mail money. This story of $750,000 in the hands of the company ceased the notice of the witness. If the company desired to know what their President was doing with the funds, it could easily have been ascertained from the books. No questions were asked by the company of Stockwell with regard to the money he was expending for the subsidy. Never examined the books of the company while he was director. It was the custom of the company to leave the drawing of all checks and money in the hands of the President, there being, of course, a limit to the amount. He attributed the passage of these bills of money through the hands of the President, not to carelessness on the part of the company, but to its being the usual custom of the company. Witness knew, as did also other directors, that Stockwell was dealing in stocks of other companies, and also of this company. Had done larework for the company, but not while acting as director.

Adjourned.

A SUCCESSOR TO ARCHITECT MULLETT.

Wm. A. Potter, of this city, has been appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to succeed A. B. Mullett, resigned. Potter is son of Bishop Potter and brother of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress from the Westchester district. Mr. Potter has accepted the position, and will enter upon its duties on the 2d proximo.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Charles De Moor and brother have been arrested, charged with killing the illegitimate child of the former. The mother of the child, who caused the arrests, is also in custody.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

The general term of the City Court of Brooklyn, Judges Neilson and Reynolds on the bench, gave a decision this morning reversing the order of Judge McCue, which required Theodore Tilton to furnish Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with a bill of particulars in the suit of the former against the latter.

LAKE SHORE DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Lake Shore directors, to-day, in the office of Commodore Vanderbilt, a dividend of three and a quarter per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of February.

FIRE RECORD.

Ottawa, Illinois—$80,000.

CHICAGO, December 29.—A fire at Ottawa, Ills., to-day, destroyed the Opera House, valued at $65,000, and Russell Son's furniture store, loss $15,000. The insurance on the Opera House is $25,000; on the furniture store $8,000.

A Terre Haute Philanthropist.

TERRE HAUTE, December 29.—Chauncey Rose, of this place, to-day made donations to institutions located here of $256,000. To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science he gives $206,000, and to the Vigo County Orphans' Home $150,000. He has before given large sums in benevolence and charity, including $100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society, of this city; $50,000 to Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New York. He has also promised $100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School, located here.

Secretary Bristow in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, who is making a brief visit here, on his way to Washington, visited the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and was formally received by the President, Graham Hollyday. Secretary Bristow made a brief speech to the members, favoring a return to a specie basis as the true foundation of financial prosperity.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mississippi Democratic Convention has been postponed till April 7.

The estimated shipments of bullion from Utah the past year amount to seven millions.

The steamers Ethiopia, from Glasgow, and Hohenzollern, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

John Porterfield, cashier of the Fourth National bank of Nashville since its organization, died in that city Monday night, after a brief and painful illness.

Both Houses of the Ohio General Assembly met yesterday. In the House a bill was introduced to prohibit trustees of penal and benevolent institutions from appointing their relatives to positions.

The train due at Omaha from the West to-day, left Green River yesterday, sixteen hours late. The detention was caused by the burning of a bridge over the Black Fork, which was fired by a freight engine.

Three hundred manufactories are in operation in Evansville, Ind., representing one hundred different branches. The sales of the past year will amount to $5,000,000. The value of the city property is $25,000,000, and the population is estimated at 35,000.

Duchesne Poacelet, the workman who signed the letter to the French Archbishop, offering to kill Prince Bismarck for twelve thousand dollars, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke. He says he signed the letter to the Archbishop while intoxicated.

Margaret Atcheson Pollock, wife of Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, died at the residence of her brother in Falmouth, Va., Christmas night last. She was by birth a Scottish lady, and at the time of her death had attained her sixty-fifth year. Her remains were taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

On the 12th inst. a child, about four years old, was left at a house in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, by a mysterious woman, who refused to raise her veil. It has since been observed that the child corresponds exactly with the description and pictures of Charley Ross. A photograph has been sent to Philadelphia for identification.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday reopened the ballot-box for the reception of votes on the question of expelling W. N. Sturgis for unmercantile conduct, the voting on which was stopped November 24th by an injunction. The result of the entire ballot showed 661 for expulsion, to 270 against. Sturgis will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Use Non-Explosive Oil.

Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE BURNT STEAMER COSPATRICK.

LONDON, December 29.—Special dispatches from Madeira to the London morning journals give the following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick: The fire broke out at midnight, November 17th, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of the wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 19th of November, when the hull was completely burned and the vessel sunk. Two boats then started for land. They kept together for two days, when a gale separated them. One of them has not since been heard of. The other was fallen in with by the British ship Sceptre. At that time it contained five persons, two of whom died before the Sceptre reached St. Helena.

LONDON, December 30, 6 A. M.—Further details of the Cospatrick disaster have been received. When the vessel was discovered to be on fire, eighty persons, mostly women, rushed into one of the boats, which was capsized and all in her were drowned. Soon afterward all the masts fell, killing many of the passengers. An explosion subsequently occurred in the stern of the vessel, completing her destruction. The total number of lives lost by the disaster is now estimated at 474.

France.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF DUC DECAZES.

LONDON, December 29.—A special from Paris says the retirement from the French government of the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probable, in consequence of his opposition to the undecided policy of the Cabinet Legitimists and Bonapartist deputies, who demand his retirement as the price of their support of the government. The *Presse*, a semi-official newspaper, announces that there will be no change of the Cabinet before a meeting of the Assembly.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR NOTE ON INFALLIBILITY.

BERLIN, December 29.—The *Official Gazette* to-day publishes Prince Bismarck's circular note of the 14th of May, 1872, which was read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial. The note declares that, because of the declaration or the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, it is desirable that the powers should take steps towards a concerted action in view of the next Papal election.

THE GUSTAV DIFFICULTY.

BERLIN, December 29.—The German Consul at San Sebastian writes that the captain and a portion of the crew of the German bark Gustav have been imprisoned. The captain was entirely of Republicans as to the alleged violations of the Enforcement act. Amongst other things the Wacochee Valley affair, mentioned in the Hays-Hawley letter, was up. The negro whose incendiary talk caused the disturbance, was before the committee. To-day several Democrats were examined. The committee will not reach here until Monday next.

OHIO NEWS.

Bellevue has a new broom factory that is sweeping clean.

Michael Thompson, of La Rue, committed suicide last week.

Deacon Samuel Brooks recently died at Elyria in his eighty-ninth year.

Many of the farmers of Stark county report their wheat badly damaged by the grub worm.

A railway from McConnellsville to the Ohio river at Powhatan, Belmont county, is proposed.

Flanagan, of the Kenton *Democrat*, has sold his paper to D. S. Fisher, Esq., late of the Lima *Democrat*.

It is expected that the Toledo and Bowling Green narrow gauge railway will be finished by January 12.

Mr. A. W. Lyman has launched a new illustrated weekly in Cleveland—the *Saturday Evening Voice*.

The Carrol *Chronicle* records the burning to death of a little boy, two years old, the son of Thornton Stoneman.

Mrs. Rebecca Sherman, aged ninety years, eight months and nine days, recently died at her residence in Morrow county.

He placed his foot on the hammer of his gun, blew into the muzzle, and it is now James Sevel, deceased. He lived near London, this State.

Dr. J. Kreider has discovered a vein of lead ore on his farm, near Logan, two feet in thickness. It has been analyzed and pronounced genuine.

A Reward is Offered

for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant Light Rolls, Biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes. Try it. d

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—In Gamble alley, back of Central avenue, this city, about ten o'clock last night, Mary Lee, a colored girl, eighteen years old, was murdered by some one at present unknown to the authorities. She was working at the house of Mrs. Gant, a colored woman, and about twenty minutes previous to the discovery of the murder she had started out along, saying that she was going to the drug store and would return in a few minutes. She had been gone about twenty minutes when Mrs. Gant heard a frantic knock at the door upon opening it, Mary Lee was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. Retreating footsteps were heard by Mrs. Gant when she opened the door, but it was dark and rainy night, nothing could be seen. It is thought the motive of the murder was jealousy.

Murderers Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—At Lamar, Barton county, Mo., night before last, an unknown man rode up to the country jail and, through one of its windows, shot and killed Hyronimus, the murderer of Colonel Norris, and fatally wounded his accomplice, Dunn, and then escaped.

The Murder and Cremation near Columbus.

COLUMBUS, December 29.—Albert Neiswander, aged fourteen, arrested on suspicion of being connected with the supposed murder and cremation of his father, was released to-day. An older brother is still held. No new facts have been developed in the case.

Bold Daylight Robbery in Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 29.—A bold robbery was committed about two o'clock this afternoon in an auction store, corner of Summit and Adams streets. The proprietor, A. Williams, was alone in the store, when three men entered, knocked him down, gagged and bound him, took forty dollars from the money drawer and decamped. Farmer, coming in soon after, found Williams and released him. The thieves have not yet been apprehended.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

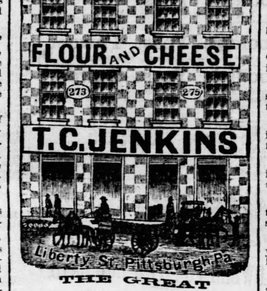
New Road Projected from Wabash to Kokomo.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 29.—Articles of association of the Wabash and Kokomo Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $800,000, have been filed with the Secretary of State. The northern terminus of said road is at the city of Wabash, from which point it extends southwest through the counties of Wabash, Miami and Howard, terminating at Kokomo. The estimated length of said road is twenty-eight miles, and Calvin Cogwell, President of the company, heads the directorship, with F. M. Eagle as Secretary.

Some thirty inspectors, weighers, gaugers, etc., in the Custom House, have been removed and the offices abolished. The office of one deputy collector has also been discontinued. A reduction of the clerical force will take place in the spring.

Look Out for Dealers

that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.



THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE,

THE ONLY HOUSE THAT HANDLES

WHITE RIVER,
SNOW FLAKE and
GOLDEN FLEECE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GOSHEN CHEESE,
N. O. MOLASSES and
ROAST COFFEES.

☞ NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

RECEPTION TABLE.

RACAHOUT DES ARABES—The new fashionable Parisian reception drink.
BEEF TEA—Now found on all reception tables.
MOCHA COFFEE—Roasted for New Year's Day.
GENUINE OLD DUTCH JAVA—Imported direct from Holland.
LIBERIA COFFEE—This is the Coffee with the delightful aroma found at French restaurants.
GARDEN GROWN TEA—The new season's.
☞ PATE DES FOIES GRAS.☜

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ORLEANS.

No Official News of Sheridan's Coming—The Byerly Inquest—Jewell Arrested and Bailed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Touching the reported assignment of Sheridan to command the Department of the Gulf, General Emory said to a *Times* reporter: "I have received no official intelligence concerning the reports alluded to, nor of any measures looking to my removal. The bandits in Washington, who are writing for the newspapers, are merely trying to create an opinion against me, all other efforts having failed."

E. Jewell has been arrested, charged with being about to fight a duel and committ a breach of the peace. He was bailed in $5,000. This will prevent the meeting in Alabama, if Warmoth is released.

The Coroner's jury in the case of D. C. Byerly found, after the *post mortem* examination by the city physician, that Byerly came to his death from the effect of wounds inflicted upon him with a sharp instrument, to wit, a spring knife, in the hands of H. C. Warmoth, now in the parish prison. The Coroner will make an affidavit to-morrow, charging Warmoth with murder.

Hon. W. W. Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, is at the St. Charles Hotel. The other members will arrive to-night.

CHICAGO.

Departure of General Sheridan for Cuba, via New Orleans.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Rucker, Major George A. Forsythe and Colonel M. Sheridan, of his staff, left here last night for New Orleans. There is high official authority for saying that General Sheridan does not go to New Orleans in obedience to any direct orders, but in compliance with the personal request of the President, who desired to have some one at that point in whom he has implicit confidence, to furnish him with truthful information, and of such mind that in case of emergency he could act without special orders from Washington. General Sheridan was intending to go to Cuba in a few weeks, and this trip South is only anticipating the time, for, after a short stay in New Orleans, he will sail for Cuba. His immediate work in Louisiana is to conserve the peace, and he will not remove any officer or take any part in the military affairs there, unless absolutely necessary to accomplish that object.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 11 A. M., 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, the Middle States and Lower Lake region, partly cloudy and decidedly colder weather will prevail, with brisk northwest to southwest winds and rising barometer. For the Upper Lake region, the Northwest, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, very cold and generally clear weather, with north or west winds east of the Mississippi river, and continued high barometer. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, local rains, decidedly colder weather, north or east winds and rising barometer. The Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and the Central Mississippi river will continue to rise during the day. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers will fall rapidly. Cautionary signals continue at New York, Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Squaw Beach, Barnegat Atlantic City, Peck's Beach, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk and Cape Henry.

Midnight Bulletin.
December 29, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.54	26	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.53	29	W.	Clear.
Davenport	29.63	9	S. W.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.54	17	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.52	15	E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.52	15	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.52	32	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.47	34	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.47	34	N.	Fair.
Omaha	30.48	9	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.42	21	N. W.	Clear.
Port Sheridan	30.48	15	N.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.58	20	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	0	S. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.26	47	N.	Light rain.
Yankton	30.53	7	.....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.38	40	.....	Clearing.
Fort Lincoln	30.50	10	.....	Clear.
N. Platte	30.04	23	.....	Clear.

NOTE—Dangerous floods will occur in the Ohio river and its tributaries above Louisville on Wednesday.

Methodist Freedman's Aid Society.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—The Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this city to-day. The report of the officers for the past year was read, and a committee was appointed to make an appeal to the public for aid in carrying out the objects of the Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bishop R. G. Foster; Vice Presidents, Hon. M. B. Hagans, Hon. W. J. Groo, Judge Grant Goodrich; Treasurer, Luke Hitchcock; Recording Secretary, J. M. Walden; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Rust. The day was consumed in discussing the report.

Congressional Committee in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 29.—A special to the *Advertiser* says the Congressional committee reached Opelika Monday, and has been in session since then at that place. The first day's examination was entirely of Republicans as to the alleged violations of the Enforcement act. Amongst other things the Wacochee Valley affair, mentioned in the Hays-Hawley letter, was up. The negro whose incendiary talk caused the disturbance, was before the committee. To-day several Democrats were examined. The committee will not reach here until Monday next.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,

ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A FIRST class Hardware Salesman with an established trade. NEWLIN & YARDLEY, Philadelphia.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SHIPPING Clerk. Salesman or any other capacity, where he can make himself useful. Good references given. Address M., this office.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ROOM WITH POWER—First and second or second and third story Rooms, with about 10 horse power, for manufacturing purposes. Address, stating location, size and price, Postoffice Box 959, City.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BOOT AND Shoe Salesman; an experienced man, with an established Pennsylvania and Ohio trade, to travel for a manufactory of East Pennsylvania. Address, with references, Energy, Commercial Office.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call on or address DAVIS & BAKEWELL, 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, with about 10 rooms each, fronting on Thirty

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874.

THE Chicago *Tribune* thinks "it is sad to remember that Hon. W. D. KELLEY was once a free-trader." Not a bit more sorrowful than to reflect that a man was once a child.

IT HAS always been thought prudent, in war, to do what the enemy does not want you to do. The Democrats do not want the House to pass the Senate Finance bill; therefore it will be perfectly safe to pass it.

"DO WE," inquires a speculative Democratic exchange, "leave our intellects behind us when we die?" Not always; still, any personal anxiety on the part of our contemporary concerning the matter would be utterly without reason.

THE growing moral cohesion and harmony observable in the ranks of the Republican party are gall and wormwood to the Democrats, who discern in the fact the speedy failure of all their craftily devised schemes and conspiracies for retaining power. It is to them the hand-writing on the wall.

THE Democratic White Leaguers of the South strenuously insist that there has never prevailed in those States a stronger love of law and order than that by which they are animated now. This is quite probable. Those Commonwealths have always been vortexes of tumult and inquietude, in one form or another.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue last summer estimated the revenue from his department during the year ending June 30, 1875, at $107,000,000. The receips for the six months ending to-morrow, will be $63,000,000, which is so near the half of the estimate that it will be safe to say it was a very close guess.

IT IS a significant fact that, notwithstanding the generally depressed condition of the iron industries of England, all her armor plate mills are fully employed, and that what is true of Great Britain in this particular is true also of the leading countries of the European continent. It carries with it its own portentous moral.

ACCORDING to the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, the vital defect of the Democratic party is a lack of moral fibre; and according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the chief want of the party is intelligence. The diagnosis of each doctor is presumably correct. But what a pitiable plight to be in—without either conscience or brains.

DULLNESS in the leading branches of trade, East, is just now the rule rather than the exception. Nearly the whole business world is temporarily engaged in wiping the slate clean for the cyphering of another year's fate; but those who take a comprehensive view of commercial affairs anticipate an early condition full of industrial activity and hope.

THE faults of the buffoon are almost certain to grow upon him. Upon the reassembling of Congress, Sunset Cox is going to make an elaborate speech against the Bureau of Education. It won't hurt the Bureau much, however, while as for Sunset, the speech itself will probably be a fitting punishment for a man who is mean enough to try to make a position by showing to what depths of folly a human being can descend.

OLD LABAE, of this State, who lived to the age of one hundred and twelve, voted the Democratic ticket every year, it seems, and one DANIEL MAYBERRY, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, at the age of one hundred and one, walked to the polls and voted the Democratic ticket at the late election in that State. Both of these old codgers were old enough to know better; but they illustrate the adage that of all fools an old fool is the worst.

THE New Orleans chivalry are as mad as hornets over the prospect of once more having "fighting PHIL. SHERIDAN" among them. They have had a slight taste of his quality before, the very recollection of which still sticks in their gullets like MCKEEVER'S "Amen." If, however, they are determined to set the civil laws at defiance, a little wholesome application of military law would seem to be exactly in order:

"For civilization must get forward,
Although upon a powder-cart."

THE merchandise imports at New York last week reached a valuation of $2,955,573, and the exports $8,065,886, of which amount $2,257,036 was specie. The total valuation of the merchandise imports since January 1, is $380,355,233, against $380,903,109 last year, and $418,915,609 in 1872. The total exports of produce during the same period are $281,672,623, against $293,278,871 last year, and $230,324,933 in 1872. The total specie exports during the year are $60,658,504, against $47,596,138 last year, and $70,550,039 in 1872.

THE amendments to the Constitution of New York, adopted at the last election, go into effect on the 1st of January. One of them requires the members of the Legislature to take an oath that they did not use corrupt means to secure their election. The Legislature does not organize until after this provision goes into effect; but most of the Democratic members have hastened to be sworn in under the Constitution, as it is, thus virtually confessing that they *did* use corrupt means to secure their election. And we have no doubt they did.

LEAD and zinc enter into so many uses, and their consumption increases so rapidly, that there is, at least at present, no possible danger of overstocking the market. Hence the mining of those minerals is an unusually profitable industry. The St. Louis *Democrat* says that fifty thousand additional miners, or even a greater number, could make fortunes in the lead and zinc districts of Missouri. No doubt that State is wonderfully rich in mineral resources; and it is a thousand pities that its political and social condition is such as inevitably to repel capital and labor instead of attracting them.

THERE is more quaking and shivering among the Tammanyites. It appears that a once prominent Democratic ward politician of New York city, who has just returned from a protracted residence abroad, and has now read for the first time the legal proceedings against TWEED, HALL and others, declares that he has means to show that half the testimony was not brought, and that if the suit be reopened half a dozen well-known members of Tammany can be proved fully as guilty as the Boss. Whoever the inculpated persons may be, they should be made to shoulder their bulk of scoundrelism, and the punishment therefore.

THE budget of New York city for 1875 is $37,000,000. It costs as much to govern that intensely Democratic city as it does to manage the affairs of the four great States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio. All that is necessary to secure an expensive government is to give the Democracy full swing. The bonded debt, alone, of the city which delighted to honor TWEED, exceeds the entire bonded debts of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, all added together. And yet it is the worst governed city upon the American continent, to-day.

IT IS by no means impossible that the proposition urged by some Republican members of Congress that that body should make appropriations for two years in advance for the support of the War Department and the Department of Justice, may not, before adjournment, become a question demanding serious consideration. It is becoming more and more evident, from the general tone of current Democratic utterances, that the incoming House will be expected to do all it can "constitutionally" to cripple the efficiency of these departments, without whose agency, it is pretty safe to predict, the peace of the Southern States and the rights of a large number of their citizens would presently be brought into grave jeopardy.

THE suggestion is made that the only safe way out of the Louisiana difficulty is for Congress to declare the State government at an end, and remit the State to its territorial condition. This was, we believe, the original project of that great statesman, THADDEUS STEVENS, when the Reconstruction question first came up. He would then have treated all the Southern States as territories, and held them as such until each of them gave evidence of inherent ability to carry on a State government in which equal and exact justice could be done to all classes of its citizens. The hostility of ANDREW JOHNSON, then acting President, to this sensible plan of settlement, defended it and drove the country into the premature re-admission into the Union of the Southern States, with their old powers and privileges. That was the grand mistake from which those States are now suffering. If they could all now be remitted to a territorial condition it would be much better for them. Certainly they would all be better governed, and we should not be compelled to witness the disgrace of the restoration of the old reign of the pistol and the bowie knife, and the rule of terror and intimidation which now prevails in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi. We do not exactly see how these States can now be sent back into the territorial condition: but where there is a will there is a way, and all that is really wanting is the will to do it.

MARS AND EARTH.

Fifteen or more years ago great Dr. WHEWELL wrote a little book which, some admiring readers said, had forever exploded the fancy that there are more worlds than one. There was a time when such an achievement would have been regarded by churchmen and by religious people in general as a splendid service rendered to orthodoxy. In those days a plurality of worlds was supposed to be inconsistent with the facts and teaching of Holy Scripture. Times, however, had changed so much that many religious men read Dr. WHEWELL'S book with indignation and disgust, and one of them, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, an elder in the Free Kirk of Scotland, wrote a reply, in which, as many thought, he did himself more credit as a saint than as a scientist. While not failing to treat the subject scientifically, he also treated it passionately, and seemed to think an uninhabitable universe incompatible with the Divine attributes as revealed in the Bible. The most satisfactory apology offered for the spirit of Sir DAVID'S book was the spirit of the book to which it was a response, as it could not be denied that the Cambridge mathematician seemed to take a certain pleasure in portraying the arid, desolate, gloomy aspect of the planets as then exposed by instruments to the eye of science. He was evidently, first and before all, scientific, resolute to accept only facts, however repulsive, and especially determined to banish even from the popular mind the fanciful sentimentalism with which FONTENELLE and others has invested the subject of a plurality of worlds.

The controversy between Doctors WHEWELL and BREWSTER excited not a little interest, which was not confined to Great Britain. Their books were translated into the languages of the Continent, and, after some time, in consequence of the curiosity thus wakened, M. FLAMMARION, a popular French writer on scientific and semi-scientific subjects, published his work on the Plurality of Inhabited Worlds. He took the same side of the question BREWSTER had taken, and did the best he could to make it appear probable that the planets, many of them at least, like the earth, are occupied by living beings. Recently M. FLAMMARION has recalled attention to the old discussion and to his book, saying that when it was first published he had no hope of so soon seeing his thesis confirmed by the progress of astronomy, "embling us, as it were, to touch with the finger the manifestations of planetary life." France, it seems, has been favored in the fall with in its territory of aerolites, those specimens or samples of other worlds, in their own substance bringing to us those elements which play the most important part in animal and vegetable life, such as oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, etc. Thus an aerolite which fell in 1864 at Orgueil, departement of Tarn-et-Garonne, contained carbonic matter of vegetable origin. Another aerolite which fell in 1872 at Lance, contained salt. Aerolites have also brought us water in solid form. Farther, by spectrum analysis we discover in the planetary atmospheres watery vapor identical with that which produces our mists, clouds and rain. On these grounds alone we might conclude that the worlds which furnish aerolites and aqueous vapor do not differ essentially from the world we inhabit.

But in the opinion of M. FLAMMARION, the telescopic examination of the planet Mars offers the most comprehensive and clearest evidence of the existence of life beyond our earth. The resemblances between the two bodies are truly remarkable, and as the situation of Mars relative to us presents excellent facilities for observation, as its motions are studied KEPLER to discover the planetary laws known by his name, M. FLAMMARION feels sure, that the study of the same planet is destined to confirm the doctrine of a plurality of worlds. By this twofold service of disclosing the secrets of planetary revolution and the fact of a planetary population, "Mars will have merited the esteem of thinking humanity" and will perhaps have afforded some compensation and ground of pardon for those follies and cruelties which Mars the god of war, has stirring so long a period insti gated among the poor, unreasonable inhabitants of the earth. A very superfine French sentiment, almost worthy of FONTENELLE. In the hope then of ascertaining the great astronomical secret still to be discovered, M. FLAMMARION has patiently devoted himself to the investigation of Mars, and in view of its phenomena, he has hardly a doubt that the similarity between it and the earth in so many particulars renders inevitable the desired conclusion. Looking at the planet through a telescope, one is most struck by the bright, white appearance of the poles. There are manifestly there two frigid zones. The icy region differs in extent with the season. In winter the ice is piled up and extends far around the pole, and in summer it melts and contracts its area. The icy zone, however, extends considerably farther than ours over the planet, sometimes reaching down to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, that is, to countries corresponding with the position of France on the earth. Still Mars may be said to have not only its frigid, but its temperate and torrid zones.

Astronomers usually ascribe the peculiar fiery red color of Mars to its atmosphere, that is, to the absorption of its atmosphere, but FLAMMARION rejects this view for reasons which seem sufficiently good. He supposes the characteristic color of the planet—which really affects only its terrestrial surface—that is, about three-fourths of the area of the star—to be due to the vegetation. He imagines red meadows, red forests, red fields, red being the characteristic color of vegetable products there as green is their characteristic color with us.

That there is water on Mars has been proved by the spectroscope, and the green spots visible on the surface of the planet are believed to be seas, stretches of water analogous to those of earth. The water revealed by the spectroscope being of the same chemical composition as terrestial water, there are oxygen and hydrogen on the planet. Having snow, water, seas, vegetable products, etc., one is able to form some distinct conceptions of Martial meteorology, and to perceive that its phenomena do not vary widely from those of our earthly weather. On Mars, as on earth, the Sun is the great agent of movement and life, and its action determines effects analogous to those with which we are familiar. Heat converts the water of the seas into vapor, and raises it into the atmosphere. Vapor assumes visible form by the same process which gives origin to clouds with us, that is, by difference of temperature. From the same difference winds arise, etc. It is not necessary to follow out the details. The existence of seas and continents on the planet show that it, like our own, has been the scene of great geological movements causing upheavals and depressions of the crust. Hence mountains, valleys, plains, basins, precipices—in a word, an earth much like our own. Then, to complete the resemblance, the season of Mars are very like those of earth in some respects, though considerably differing in others. In view of the conditions and forces absolutely known to exist in Mars, M. FLAMMARION thinks it impossible to hesitate in assuming that there as on earth, living beings must have been the result. He even supposes that "an incomprehensible interdiction, a supreme veto, something like a permanent miracle of annihilation," would have been necessary to prevent the process of evolution from producing the effects there which it has produced here.

Though the foregoing hurried statement does poor justice to M. FLAMMARION'S speculation, it may serve to waken curiosity and turn attention to the subject.

A WESTERN correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* notes that whereas, a few years ago, the tide of population was constantly tending westward, and could find no stopping place short of the great western plains, it is now setting eastward, and many who pressed forward into the van when the tide was westward, are now returning, impoverished, ruined in health, and utterly broken down in body and purse. The grasshoppers, the chinch-bug, the dry seasons, and the great distance from market, have all combined to demonstrate that the people have been pushing westward too fast and too far. There is an abundance of unoccupied land in all of the older States, to satisfy the wants of those who are landless. There has been and there is no necessity for this wild haste to fight the unkindly elements in Kansas and Nebraska. Pennsylvania and Virginia, Ohio and West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, New York and New Jersey, all are yet able to present large unoccupied surfaces that would well repay the efforts of those who have exhausted their energies in fighting insect plagues and the fearful droughts of the plains. It is a good sign to see them turning back; and it will be still more encouraging to see them content to settle where their labors are more certain of reward. This yearning to get out on the frontier was irresistible while it lasted. It had a dash of adventure in it, and the hope of seeing rich settlements grow up rapidly around them was a very pleasant one to the adventurers, even if it has proved delusive. Drought and the grasshoppers have disenchanted them, and have drawn a line of fire beyond which it is not safe to pass. An acre of land well cultivated in Pennsylvania is worth any ten acres on the frontiers of civilization; and a small farm, near to those who consume its products, is worth more than a large one so far removed from the consumers that the cost of transportation eats up all it produces. Let all who have the emigrating fever take these things into account, and be satisfied with the opportunities that offer nearer home.

THE REVIVAL OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

In the days of slavery, Southern Chivalry consisted of that high-toned devotion to Southern ideas which did not shrink from whipping women and selling babies, and was very decisive to denying to every one the right to entertain any opinions differing from those of the Chivalry itself. The White League of Louisiana is now trying to bring back the good old days when this sort of thing was supreme; and the recent street fight in New Orleans, in which ex-Governor WARMOTH was a party, was an illustration of the utter intolerance which characterizes the Southern whites. They cannot, for the present, indulge in the luxuries of woman-whipping and baby-selling as they could in the old times; but they can display their old tyrannical habit of assaulting all who differ from them, especially if they know the latter to be unarmed. The whole story of the WARMOTH affray is thus told in the Chicago *Tribune*:

The *Bulletin*, an ultra Democratic organ, not content with the troubles Louisiana is already suffering, and determined to have the *ancien regime* or nothing, began some days ago to demand that the negroes should not be allowed to ride in the same street cars as the whites, but that one car in every five or six, especially designated by a star, should be provided for their exclusive use. This, it seems, had been the custom prior to Warmoth's administration, and as Warmoth had been instrumental in breaking it up, he had to come in for his share of the abuse. Warmoth replied in a card, in which he recalled the unification meeting held a couple of years ago under the auspices of leading men in both parties, which, he said, was a pledge to the rights of the colored people. The answer made by the *Bulletin* to this card was a volley of personal abuse. Thereupon Mr. Warmoth wrote another card in which he recited some of the incidents in the career of Mr. Jewett, editor of the *Bulletin*, not very creditable to the latter. Mr. Jewett then sent around a friend to Mr. Warmoth to ask him whether he would fight. Warmoth's answer was, in effect, that he was not a fighting man; that he would rather not fight, but that it would be time enough to decide when he received a challenge. Jewett sent the challenge, and, evidently, contrary to his expectation, it was accepted. The duel was arranged to take place on Monday, the 28th, at eleven o'clock, in Alabama. But Saturday Warmoth was attacked on the public street by Byerly, a partner of Jewett's, who struck Warmoth several times with a heavy cane. The latter was unarmed, but closed in upon his assailant with an open pocket-knife in order to save his life; and in the fall, Warmoth still being the under man, he stabbed Byerly several times. The latter has since died from his wounds.

We do not see wherein Warmoth can be blamed for any part he has taken in this controversy, except his acceptance of Jewett's challenge. Yet it is possible to conceive that a man living in a community like that of New Orleans should almost be forced into such an error in order to sustain his self-respect. But, however much Warmoth may have erred in accepting the challenge, the acceptance certainly ought to have protected him from assault in a community where the Code is recognized. It looks very much as though the Jewett-Byerly party are a set of poltroons, cowards and bullies. It seems to be perfectly clear that they expected to intimidate Warmoth after he had admitted that he was not a fighting man. Failing in this, they seem to have plotted to attack him in who he was not expecting it, and thus either kill him or disable him so that he should not face his opponent at the appointed hour. The object of the attack was dastardly; the attack itself of a most cowardly nature. Warmoth, considering he was confessedly not a fighting man, defended himself heroically, and while the killing of his assailant was not probably within the scope of his intentions, it is a result which no decent man will be inclined to regret. Byerly richly deserved the fate that overtook him.

The Financial Problem.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Financial bill now before our national legislative bodies, naturally interests the business community more than anything else now under consideration. It is a very difficult matter for any one to say which of the several plans for creating a safe banking system for the country is the best. My idea of the one best suited to the condition of things in this fast growing country is the free banking proposition of the bill now before Congress, with some modifications. Give us an elastic currency, secured by a pledge of the Government credit; back it up with a pledge to resume specie payment by a certain date, not over two years off, to secure a uniform and only one kind of current medium for the country, instead of two, as at present, (gold and currency; I would make it July 1, 1875, if I had the determining of time to resume).

As one of the principal objections to resumption is the want of specie to meet the demand which *might* be made on the government to redeem their legal tender notes now outstanding, and held by the people and the banks, the latter holding a large portion of them as a part of their reserve fund, I would make them available at once as the means of such reserve fund, by such enactments as might be necessary for that purpose under the redemption act. Say that on and after the 1st day of July, 1875, they be considered held as a full coin balance with the law requiring the reserve, and shall be counted as such, and when your free banking system is established, it will be found that the $382,000,000 of greenbacks will in time nave been absorbed by the requirements of this new banking system inaugurated, and the wants of the trade and commerce of the country, that the United States Treasury Department will never be called upon to redeem any considerable portion of them with coin; and such being the case, the problem of resumption of specie payment would be at once decided. If the fact is established that the people can have coin for such notes is once declared, it would at once give them the value of specie, just as much so as the fact was so with our State banks, before the war, when a note of the Exchange bank was considered as good as a gold coin of the same denomination, simply for the reason that the bank assumed to say it would give a gold coin on application for such note counter for a note of the bank in the same amount; and who but knows that the bank was not required to redeem its notes, but trusted the holder of the note to be satisfied it to the coin, for the simple reason that it was more convenient to carry than the coin? So would it be with the greenbacks. No one can but see that these notes, being made secure by the pledge of the Government of the United States, which means the *people's pledge* of all their fixed and personal property, as security for the good faith of its promises to redeem, that they will then have the same value and credit with the community that the notes of the Exchange bank had before the war.

It seems to me that the simplest measure often meets the necessities of the case, when a complicated measure would only confound our plans and defeat our efforts.

If the State banks of this State were able to resume specie payment after the suspension of 1837, after issuing a circulation of four or five times the volume outstanding at the time of the suspension, without calling in and cancel their notes, and reducing them to the amount outstanding at the time of the suspension, and with no preparation to resume by an accumulation of coin to meet any unusual demands to redeem, why cannot our banks resume? and why cannot the United States Treasury resume with a coin balance in the hands of the Treasurer considerably greater in proportion to the greenbacks outstanding than was the proportion of specie in the vaults of our State banks in 1837, to their then outstanding notes after the suspension and at the time they determined on resumption? Certainly the Government, with the country at its back, is more assuring as a responsible guarantor than a bank with only a small portion of the community as its guarantors.

I would say, then, give us a uniform currency, with a free banking system, with a pledge to resume specie payment on the 1st day of July, 1875. FREE BANKER.

[Horace Greeley used to say that "the way to resume is to resume;" but our correspondent would reverse all that by saying that "the way to resume is *not* to resume." He would fix a day for resuming the payment of coin for greenbacks, and then help the national banks to absorb all the greenbacks, as a reserve fund, so that none would be presented for redemption. But, if national bank notes are not to be redeemed in coin, but in greenbacks, there is practically no resumption by *them*; and it be said that they will redeem their notes in greenbacks, then the absorption of the greenbacks as a reserve, by the banks, will not prevent the presentation of greenbacks for redemption in coin by those who will draw out the greenbacks in exchange for their bank notes. Our correspondent may rest assured that when resumption takes place it will be real, and not a sham, that it will apply to national bank notes as well as greenbacks, and that there can be no resumption without a sufficiency of coin in hand to keep it up. The longest way round is not not the nearest way home, in this or any other case.—ED. COM.]

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Weston is going to Europe. So glad.

St. Louis has a Hercules upon her police force. He carries his club.

Tobacco at St. Louis is three times the price it was last year at this season.

The Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons is accused of kleptomania.

Upward of twenty thousand Christmas trees were sold in New York city this year.

Architect Mullett is to become connected with the Chromo Steel Works of New York city.

Transmigration. King Kalakaua has been temporarily transformed into a bored of aldermen.

The rural population of Michigan is diminishing, whilst that of the cities shows a large increase.

The Hubites are going to give a grand Calico ball in honor of the Sandwich Island monarch.

The live stock trade of the country absorbs between forty and fifty millions of capital per annum.

Having twice failed in the East, the Iowa Episcopalians are now going to seek a Bishop in the West.

The sapient Mayor of Rochester, New York, thinks an anatomical museum is "obscene literature."

Twenty-five per cent. of the entire population of New Orleans are reported to be without employment.

Nebraska school teachers devote an hour a day to instruction in the habits and customs of the grasshopper.

The educational instruction of convicts in the Massachesetts State prison is being attended with the best results.

There are thirty-seven Confederate officials in the present Congress, including the ex-Vice President of the concern.

Is the Gulf Stream deserting England? While we are having a mild winter, that country has heavy snow-storms.

All the railways entering Indianapolis have now cut down the wages of their employees from five to fifteen per cent.

Southern papers are jubilant over the large receipts of cotton at the principal cities of that section during the present season.

Five-score rich Englishmen are coming to America to engage in a great Buffalo hunt, next spring. We hope they'll get well worried.

Compulsory education begins in New York on the first of January. The experiment should have a fair trial, but it will probably fail.

An admonition. Four of our large war vessels are anchored at the foot of Canal street, New Orleans, with their guns bearing on the city.

According to a Michigan paper the late Ezra Cornell "is losing heavily in railroad speculations, and has found it necessary to curtail his expenses."

Massachusetts has at last settled with the contractors and become formally possessed of Hoosac Tunnel. The question now is, what will she do with it?

An extensive and valuable deposit of kaolin, from which porcelain pottery is manufactured, has just been discovered in Wood county, Wisconsin.

The internal revenue receipts for the present month will probably reach $9,000,000, or $1,000,000 more than for the corresponding month last year.

The trade of the famous city of Damascus is said to be rapidly declining on account of the change in the route of the Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca.

A beguiling advertisement of the Louisville Library Lottery, sets forth that the drawing will take place on the *29th of February*, 1875. Probably.

A company of amateur comedians is being organized among the leading citizens of Washington, to play for the benefit of the Centennial Exhibition fund.

A New Hampshire man recently made a fever some practical use to the world. He took thirteen eggs to bed with him and hatched nine chickens from them.

The foremen of lager beer brewers in Cincinnati receive on an average $10,000 a year. This is about four times as much as is paid Circuit Judges in Ohio.

They have a vendetta in Williamson county, Ill., growing out of a trade about fifteen bushels of corn. Five or six people have been killed on each side already.

The English are hinting, again, to the Canadians, that they had better leave the British Empire, but the latter don't exactly see the necessity for doing so, yet.

Not quite dog cheap. A kennel of twenty-four English greyhounds recently realized an aggregate of 1,524 guineas, averaging sixty-three and a half guineas each.

Charles O'Conor is spoken of as a candidate for the New York United States Senatorship, but he is hardly elastic enough for the uses of the Empire State's Democracy.

General Lee's war horse is being written up in the Southern papers. To judge from the accounts printed there was never, since the days of Herodias, such a head on a charger.

Right. The Government is about to put a stop to the genteel smuggling on the part of doctors and pursers of ocean steamers who bring goods to friends in America on commission.

The initial number of the illustrated Washington *Chronicle* was published on Sunday. It is a respectable sixteen page sheet, and reflects credit upon the management. It contains twenty-three well executed illustrations.

There were giants in those days. A human skeleton, twenty odd feet long, one of whose knee-pans fills a large carpet-bag, whilst a molar tooth measures eleven inches in length and six inches across the surface, has just been discovered in Texas.

PERSONAL.

There are rumors of a visit from the Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife.

A Western man has gone to sea with his soul stirred by the story of Enoch Arden. He wants to be wrecked and come home and find his wife married to some other man.

Several young American artists who have lately returned from Europe are going back in disgust. They are better patronized by foreigners than by their own countrymen.

Henry Flohr, of Cincinnati, is the last musical prodigy, who floors all competition. He is blind and only fifteen years of age, but plays the violin like one of the old masters.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is spending the winter in Florida. A Chicago correspondent of a London journal says the lady has refused numerous eligible offers of marriage since her husband's death.

Mr. H. F. Durant has spent $1,000,000 on building, near Natick, Mass., a college exclusively for the female sex. "Every officer and teacher in the building, from the president and professors downward, is to be a woman."

"I tell you what," said a Hoosier widower the other night as he finished washing the dishes, "it's a mighty solemn thing to think that Maria Jane is down in the cold ground, instead of being around to churn and saw wood and sich."

It is rumored that the object of James Gordon Bennett in going abroad, is to marry a young lady in Paris, to whom he has been some time engaged. She is a Roman Catholic, of Irish parentage, and has been two years out of a convent, where she was sent to be educated. He is expected to bring his bride home early next spring.

A party of Englishmen, headed by Sir Samuel Hays, left Denver in October last on a bear hunt, and had not, up to a late date, been heard from. The *Denver News* says their friends begin to fear for their safety, and adds: "Their armament was the most formidable ever taken over the Range, comprising more guns and a larger amount of amunition than General Johnson took when he marched against the Mormons."

HOMŒOPATHISTS ON TRIAL.

Is it a Crime to Make Progress?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Before the Massachusetts Medical Society, another trial is in progress. This time Drs. Clapp and Chase, of Boston, are before the bar for the crime of practising homœopathy. Some good points were made by the defense, and I take pleasure in laying some of them before your readers, that they may have some correct idea of the merits of the case.

The charges preferred were for "conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician and fellow of this society." Then follow the specifications, which were, in substance, that they adhered to the practice of homœopathy.

The charges and specifications having been read against Doctor Clapp, he was called upon to plead, and in response he plead not guilty as to the whole.

He then asked if the hearing was to take place that he be allowed counsel, and it was ruled that counsel could not be admitted on the trial of members for non-conformity to the rules and by-laws of the society.

Doctor Clapp then asked that reporters be admitted to the hearing, which was denied. The Doctor then proceeded to address the Trial Commissioners, as follows:

I am certain that I shall be able to prove with the greatest ease to any well balanced mind that I am *not guilty* of the charge preferred against me of "conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician and Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

I deny that at the time I joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, I "*professed* to cure diseases by homœopathy," and I can substantiate the statement by trustworthy witnesses.

I deny that at the time I joined the Massachusetts Medical Society I was in business connection with the late Dr. Samuel Gregg, a practitioner of homœopathy.

At the time I joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, I had just begun to investigate homœopathy. In so doing I was virtually only acting out the instructions I had previously received at the Harvard Medical School. At the Commencement exercises or on other occasions, we were told that the knowledge we were gaining in a few years had been accumulated by the patient and indefatigable labor of zealous searchers after truth for a great many years, and that in return for what had thus been handed down to us, we were in duty bound to try to discover new facts for the benefit of posterity. Medical science, it was said, is at present far from being perfect. All nature is waiting to be questioned. We must search in every corner of the earth, we must strive after knowledge from every source, high or low; we must prove that which is good and then hold fast to it until we find something better. This seemed to me liberal and very sound advice, and I determined to act on it. I noticed that certain physicians, among whom were men as honest and intelligent as can be found anywhere, claimed to know of a method of treating disease far more successful and more satisfactory in the great majority of cases than the methods taught in the school from which I had graduated. This system had then been practiced in Boston about thirty years, and in that time had not only gained the confidence of a very large and respectable portion of the community, but also had exerted a very powerful influence on the old school treatment, according to the published testimony of men in very high places in the old school itself. Can it, indeed, be possible for any rational mind to wonder that I should desire to investigate a system which made such claims, when the best men in the school where I had been educated acknowledged and lamented the great deficiencies in medical science? Can it be considered a crime for the liberality of the society to prevent a man from simply studying into—*investigating* any subject? Or does the society say: "You shall investigate this or that subject, if you will do so only to be able the better to denounce it and if you will promise not to be convinced of its truth?" I do not like to write so severe a thing for a moment. This would be a most sure way to stop all progress in science, which I hope the Massachusetts Medical Society does not really intend to do. At the time I joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, I was simply *investigating* the subject of homœopathy under the direction of a man who then honored this society with his membership, and had so honored it for many years, the venerable Dr. Samuel Gregg, the pioneer of homœopathy in New England; knowing that under his tuition, I could learn more of the subject in a few months than in years of unaided study. I had no business connection with him at the time. I exposed to view in no place any sign or doorplate intimating that I was ready to receive patients, nor did I pledge myself ever to practice homœopathy at all. In fact, at that time, I knew almost as little of it as the majority of members of the Massachusetts Medical Society do today. If the result of my investigations had been unfavorable, I should willingly have thrown homœopathy overboard. After some months of patient application, I became thoroughly convinced by stubborn facts that there was some truth in homœopathic therapeutics, and I *then* became associated with Dr. Gregg in practice, and I can truly testify that ever since that practice since then has only strengthened my faith in the system.

The Doctor then disposed of the second and third specification, by quoting one of the by-laws of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, claiming for itself "absolute liberty in science," that members of the society are bound by no pledge to practice medicine according to any exclusive theory. The whole domain of science is open to them. Each and every one of them would indignantly resent the imputation that they are debarred from resorting to any measure which the discoveries of science have shown to be efficacious in the alleviation or cure of disease. There is nothing in the rules of the society which prevents their giving emetics, cathartics or nauseous drugs of *any* kind by the quart if they so desire.

To denounce the practice of homœopathy as "dishonorable conduct," is not only an insult to the large class of homœopathic physicians, fully equal in education, ability and position in society to the Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and to their intelligent patrons, among whom are the most refined and cultivated people, distinguished in the higher walks of literature, art, science and theology, but is also an indication of the grossest ignorance of the entire subject in those who denounce it.

I claim that if I do wrong in practicing homœopathy almost every intelligent member of the Massachusetts Medical Society commits the same wrong, whether he is willing to follow it or not. Arsenic and sulphur in skin diseases, cantharides and turpentine in urinary troubles, aconite in fevers, corrosive sublimate in dysentery, digitalis in heart affections, ipecacuanha in vomiting, nux vomica in gastric derangements, secale for uterine pains—the list might be considerably extended—act homœopathically even when given by allopathic prescribers. The difference in the crime is only one of degree. They resort to homœopathy in a majority of cases. It is homœopathy all the same, even if they pretend to call it by some other name. Morality, it is just as much of a crime to steal ten dollars as it is to steal one hundred, and it makes it none the less if you do pretend to *borrow* the smaller sum.

It is gratifying to hear from all quarters of the South that the farmers are putting in heavy crops of small grain. This testimony is concurrent that a larger area has been devoted this year to small grain than any year since the war.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1875 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. From the issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1875 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 ..... $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 10 A. M. o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and will be withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WELL DRESSED YOUNG MEN
GET THEIR CLOTHING AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT
TO QUIT THE
RETAIL DRY GOODS
BUSINESS.
A. D. M'Kee
NOW OFFERS HIS
ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,
AT
No. 59 Market St.
Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Watches, Chains,
Jewelry, Silverware,
Clocks, Bronzes, &c
To be Closed Out by January 1st.
Unprecedented Bargains Offered
BY
George Crawford & Co.
82 FIFTH AVENUE.

They having RESTOCKED WITH NEW GOODS since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.
Go early and get choice of Stock.

T. P. BEDILION,
75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
NEW JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches,
Cameo and Gold Jewelry,
Chains, Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GO TO
W. W. BARKER'S,
FOR YOUR
HOLIDAY GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES
LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
AND WORKS OF ART,
Old 87, (New No. 125,) FIFTH AVENUE,
Above Smithfield St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS.

XMAS GIFTS!
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS, Rugs, Mats, Embroidered Table and Piano Covers, just opened in great variety of Newest Styles.
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS----A full stock of all descriptions at low prices, and with every facility for Laying and Upholstering.
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

DRUGGETS----A Large Assortment of the Newest Patterns in every width, including Crumb Cloths, Feltings, Rugs, &c.
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT!
Elegant Designs!
LOWEST PRICES,
All Grades.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

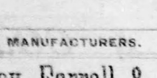
1858. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
THE STANDAR

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST BRAND



BABBIT METAL.

We call especial attention to our brand of BABBIT METAL, which is superior in many respect to any other Babbit in the market, owing to the popular manner of mixing the metal; its smooth, cool and durable qualities are unequaled. The shape in which it is put up specially adapts it to the

HARDWARE JOBBING TRADE.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

GEO. W. STEVENSON.....WM. L. STEVENSON

GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY,

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten & Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPECIAL SHAPES AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, plans and calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick, Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1853. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

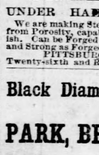
JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metals. Address No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.



ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Forging and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Finished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 256 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the < tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady duties.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are Iron-Welded, the Shell Seamless, which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing incrustation, perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be repaired, furnished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM

MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, VATS, PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING TUBS, HOODS, FLUES, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURED OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siddings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged Well, usually as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers o All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN SHOVEL SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND STEEL.

SHEET FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

IRON CROWN

BOURBON,

RYE,

AND

WHEAT WHISKIES.

J. F. D. KEATING,

No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The Wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as capital to buy and sell stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,

NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5926. d*

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1869.

No 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, | E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, | Hugh Howe,
Edward Gregg, | R. H. Hartley,
Jno. Wightman, | C. W. Hallman,
J. S. Moorhead,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST,
Secretary and Treasurer.

5 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Is open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Te Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Were its Officers will be pleased to see all its old corners and such new ones as may favor it with its patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CHAS. CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

JAS. W. COOK.....President.

E. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

J. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Alegheny Homestead Bank,

118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL-$200,000

Stockholders Individually liable.

Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

W. T. DUNN, President.

THOS. JONES, Jr., Vice President.

W. H. SMITH, Cashier.

WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Strous, W. T. Dunn, C. Dilrich, Danl. Daub, D. W. Riggs, M. D., Thos. Jones, Jr., Jas. A. Thompson, S. Roedelheim.

A. A. Anderson. mws

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWIN GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 36 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 38 Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

ws

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., December 24, 1874.

Notice to Butchers and Bakers.

Sealed Proposals

Directed to the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, will be received at this Office until the 30th INST., inclusive, for Furnishing the County Jail with good Wheat Bread, for six months, beginning on the 1st of January, 1875, to be delivered daily, in such quantities as the Warden or his Agent may direct.

ALSO,

SEALED PROPOSALS, directed as above, will be received at this office until the 30th INST., inclusive, for Furnishing the County Jail with good Boiling Beef, free from bone, for six months, beginning on the 1st of January, 1875, to be delivered daily in such quantities as the Warden or his Agent may direct.

HENRY WARNER,

Secretary Board of Prison Inspectors.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 29, 1874.

The question of the liability of a bank that pays a raised check, under the decisions of the various United States and State Courts is exceedingly mixed. A case of considerable importance was recently decided in New York, which we consider worthy of extended notice.

The City bank of New York received from a dealer, in the usual course of business, a check drawn on the Marine bank, and *certified* by that bank, but on a afterward was discovered, raised *before* certification. The check passed through the Clearing House and was paid without any suspicion of its fraudulent character. The fraud being discovered, however, the Marine bank sued the City bank for the difference representing the amount raised. This suit was decided adversely to the plaintiff at the general term of the Supreme Court of New York city. On appeal, however, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision. We give below the full report from the decision of the Court:

In order to sustain the judgment of the general term, the defendant must make out that it has paid money in the hands of plaintiff some assertion of the plaintiff in respect to the check, and which the plaintiff is therefore bound to be good. The whole question is, what did the plaintiff assert? Upon this question we agree with the views expressed by the learned referee. When a check is presented to a bank on which it is drawn for certification, the party presenting it with certainty, what the bank alone can know, and that is, whether the drawer of the check have funds sufficient to meet it; and, further, to obtain the engagement of the bank that these funds shall not be withdrawn from the bank by the drawers of the check. To this extent the knowledge of the bank must of necessity enable it to go safely in the way of assertion; and its own power over its own funds will suffice to protect it as to its obligation. But if the doctrine contended for in opposition to this view is correct and the certifying bank is bound to warrant, not only the genuineness of the drawer's signature and the sufficiency of their credit, but also the genuineness of the check in all its parts, including the specification of the amount to be paid and the names and identity of the payees, then obviously there must occur an immediate and complete change in the modes of doing business, which would disturb and possibly put an end to the use of certified checks. For no bank, under such a rule, could safely certify a check without, in the first instance, investigating its origin and history by inquiries of the drawer of the check. The burden of such inquiries could not be borne without interfering with or interrupting the other necessary business of the bank. In practice the greater part of the checks would have to be abandoned, or a large force of bookkeepers in every bank specially charged with these duties. It is plain that banks, in self protection, would be compelled to refuse altogether to certify checks, and that this convenient and useful invention of modern business would come to an end. The mischief would be even greater than this, because with a knowledge but in the nature of things very cannot possess, their responsibility limited to the facts within their knowledge, the practice imposes no burden upon banks until certified, and increases the protection of the drawer. No construction ought to be put on acts in the course of business, which will impose upon the parties dealing with them the duty of immediately altering it. For, as the question is presented in this case, the perils and hazards cannot without violent construction attribute to them a meaning so burdensome that it will prevent their further use in the facility of doing business. Such a meaning we know they cannot have entertained. We have been referred to various expressions in different cases stating in quite positive and general terms the obligation of banks upon the presentation of a check for a bank's business hours, 10, N. Y., 125; First National Bank v. Leach, 52, N. Y., 350; Cook v. Bank, 52, N. Y., 96. These cases are not to be construed with reference to the facts in which they are found, and the point in question has been, in various forms, whether the bank certifying a check could defend itself upon the ground that it was deceived in the certifying officer, or that the drawer had not funds. These facts are not in the ordinary course of transacting bank, it was necessarily precluded from disputing its certificate, *but further or extending the rule to matters not being especially within the knowledge of the party upon the faith of those which form the ground of business on which the bank's claim of immunity rests.*

Most bankers will demur to the above decision. Of the law in the case, we do not pretend to offer an opinion, but concerning the object the holder of a check has in view when offering it for certification, we must differ from the learned judge.

That object is more than merely gaining a statement from the bank on which the check is drawn, as to the state of the account of the drawer, and to procure an undertaking on the part of the bank, that those funds shall not be withdrawn, but shall be used for the payment of such special check. It is to insure that this specific check presented for payment shall, if certified, be paid in full, for the amount therein stated, without recourse to any defense whatever. The whole object of a certification is to substitute for the liability of a private person the known responsibility of the bank. It is not even necessary that the drawer should have any funds on deposit with the bank; a certification of a check should be tantamount to the acceptance of a draft, and there is little doubt but the law is fast coming to be that when a bank attaches its signature to a check "good." Any other view is taking advantage of a legal quibble and seeking to transfer the loss sustained to an innocent party. It is a daily occurrence in all cities by banks receiving checks on deposit, to present them for certification before parting with value or giving credit for them, under the impression that the only possible risk they run is the solvency of the certifying bank. Should the doctrines advanced by the Court above quoted, become the law, the only course left open will be to demand payment in money for all checks involving the necessity of certification. The decision is at variance with all good usage, and is certain to produce the disturbances which the learned judge deprecates.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 29, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
6-20's, 1867, coup.	122	122	122	122	122	122
6-20's, 1862	114	114				
6-20's, 1864	118	118				
6-20's, 1865, new	121	121				
6-20's, 1867	121¾	121¾				
6-20's, 1868	122	122				
5's, 1881	121	121				
10-40's, coupon	111¾	111¾				
10-40's, registered	111¾	111¾				
Quicksilver	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Panama	115	115				
Adams Express	93½	93½				
Wells, Fargo Express	82½	82½				
American Express	62¾	62¾				
United States	70	70				
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Michigan Central	87¾	87¾				
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central	133¾	133¾				
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Chicago & Northw'n	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	34	34				
Harlem	127	127				
Hannibal & St. Jo.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
C. C. & I. C.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Terre Haute	7¾	7¾				
Tennessee, new	78	78				
South Carolina, Apr.	70	70				
Missouri 6's	97¾	97¾				

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	92¾	93
Pennsylvania Central scrip	105¾	106
United Companies of N. Jersey	125	128
Oil Creek	85	86
Lehigh Valley	69½	69¾
Allegheny Valley	91¼	91¾
Central Transportation	43	44
Empire Transportation	35	36
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds, sales	75	76
Gold		111¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, December 29, 1874.

There is little change to note in the characteristics of the general market, and trade continues slow in nearly all departments. We note the same dullness pervading the freight sheds of the railways that has been so much complained of before. A general slackening of business was to be expected at this season of the year, but from general indications, we judge that the dullness, now so general, will extend to all departments, except these connected with river freightage, is more marked than for a long time past. There does not seem to be any widespread disposition among business men to regard the prospect as hopeless however, and most of them think that business will improve very greatly with a few weeks.

Changes in values are very few and generally quite unimportant. In grain, oats are dull and drooping, and not quotable at over 63 @64c ₱ bushel for white, while corn and wheat are still held up to former rates. Produce is dull and depressed, but there has been no important change in quotations. Provisions while tending toward low prices, have not made any noticeable movement in values since our last. In groceries, coffee is tending upward, and there is a quotable advance of about ½c ₱ lb on standard grades, while sugar though firm in price, is quotably unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,463	Apples, bbls	73
Cheese, lbs	40	Corn, sks	140
Wheat, sks	1,244	Barley, sks	680
Rye, sks	30	Oats, sks	1,959
Butter, pkgs	82	Bacon, lbs	29
Hay, bales	451		

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

CHICAGO has long cherished direct trade with foreign countries, and at length her desires are in a large degree being gratified. Recently the Lake city has had large receipts of coffee from Rio direct; of fruit direct from Malaga, via Boston; white tea is laid down from China and Japan, via San Francisco, and wheat and provisions are shipped direct to Liverpool on the chartered tramp discharged coffee and fruit. The achievements have been differently explained, but they warrant some part of the pride felt in them under any explanation.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; extra white Michigan $4 15; amber $4 10@$4 12½. Wheat dull and lower; high mixed 89½c cash and seller January, 89½c seller February, 91c seller May; no grade 79c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 36½c; Michigan cash and seller December 36½c; white 38½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1874.

The principal topic among oil men yesterday was the sudden rise in the Allegheny, which will enable considerable amounts of crude to be brought down by river. There being at this writing twenty feet of water in the Allegheny, with the river still rising, it is safe to calculate that pretty large quantities of crude will come down from above. This fact caused a little more activity in crude transactions, and sales were liberal and prices firm.

CRUDE.

We quote oil in barges at Parkers, irrespective of pipe, at 56@56¾c; on the cars at 56½c; United at Wells 72½; @72½c; Union do 72½c; Karns and Grant do 67½c; Relief do 62½@63c. Sales of 11,000 barrels are reported from Parker's.

REFINED.

The market is steady with an advancing tendency, and higher quotations in both New York and Philadelphia. We quote at 9¾@9¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 11½@11½c.

Philadelphia—Quotations are at 11½@11½c for refined.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet at $1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

TITUSVILLE, December 29.—The *Courier* says: The market closed firm, but still with little doing. Runs of the last twenty-four hours, it is thought, will raise the river sufficiently to float the railway thus has been so much complained of before. A general slackening of business was to be expected at this season of the year, but from general indications, we judge that the dullness, now so general, will extend to all departments, except these connected with river freightage, is more marked than for a long time past. There does not seem to be any widespread disposition among business men to regard the prospect as hopeless however, and most of them think that business will improve very greatly with a few weeks.

Changes in values are very few and generally quite unimportant. In grain, oats are dull and drooping, and not quotable at over 63 @64c ₱ bushel for white, while corn and wheat are still held up to former rates. Produce is dull and depressed, but there has been no important change in quotations. Provisions while tending toward low prices, have not made any noticeable movement in values since our last. In groceries, coffee is tending upward, and there is a quotable advance of about ½c ₱ lb on standard grades, while sugar though firm in price, is quotably unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,463	Apples, bbls	73
Cheese, lbs	40	Corn, sks	140
Wheat, sks	1,244	Barley, sks	680
Rye, sks	30	Oats, sks	1,959
Butter, pkgs	82	Bacon, lbs	29
Hay, bales	451		

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

CHICAGO has long cherished direct trade with foreign countries, and at length her desires are in a large degree being gratified. Recently the Lake city has had large receipts of coffee from Rio direct; of fruit direct from Malaga, via Boston; white tea is laid down from China and Japan, via San Francisco, and wheat and provisions are shipped direct to Liverpool on the chartered tramp discharged coffee and fruit. The achievements have been differently explained, but they warrant some part of the pride felt in them under any explanation.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1874.

MONEY

loaned as high as 4 per cent., but closed at 3@3½. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7½ per cent.

STERLING

steady at 485¼@485¾ for sixty days, and 490¾ @491¼ for sight. Customs receipts $137,000. Produce exports for the week $5,256,477.

GOLD

opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾, with sales in the interim at 111¾; carrying rates 2@4 per cent. and flat. Treasury disbursements $1,251,600. Clearings $84,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers $800,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	5-20's, 1867	121¾
5-20's, 1865	114½	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1865—June	116¼	10-40's	110¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	121	Currency 6's	117¾

quiet.

Missouri 6's	97½	Do old	35
Tennessee, old	78	N. Carolina, old	23
Do new	18	Do new	19¼
Virginia, new	58		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds firm. Stocks irregular early in the day, but in the main weak, with the tone at large firm. The latter was largely in Wabash, which fluctuated between 29½@30¾, but on the official announcement that the quarterly dividend, when the statement of the company became known on Change, the stock sold at 31 to 29½. The remainder of the list fell off in sympathy. The statement caused some disappointment among speculators, chiefly from the fact that the surplus, after paying the dividend, was only $2,222. Just previous to the closing of business there was a general rally, the market leaving off strong, with Northwest, St. Paul and Lake Shore as the features. Northwest advanced to 47¾, the highest point reached in several weeks.

The transactions aggregated 150,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 25,000 Northwest Common, 6,000 St. Paul Common, 5,000 Erie, 48,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Wabash, and 8,000 Union Pacific. Following were the closing prices:

Canton	50¼	Do preferred	56¾
W. U. Tel	79½	Toledo & Wabash	19¾
Quicksilver	39¾	Do preferred	35
Adams Express	93½	Ft. Wayne	96¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	83	Terre Haute	7
American Express	62	Do preferred	27
U. S. Express	60	Chicago & Alton	104¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	Do preferred	108
N. Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Erie	27¾	New Jer. Cen. & Ore	25¾
Do preferred	45	Burlington & Q	108
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	89¾
Reading	97¾	Panama	115
Mich. Central	88¾	Illinois Central	99½
C., P., W. & C.	10¾	Union Pacific	34¼
Northwestern	47¾	Central Pacific	99¾
Do preferred	69¾	Union	93¾
Rock Island	101¾	Del. & Lack	109
N. J. Central	102¾	Bankers' Bills	4⅝
St. Paul	37¾		

Total.....1,655

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1874.

REMARKS.—The inclement state of the weather yesterday put a damper on the sale of live stock. The few buyers present preferred to remain under shelter and discuss the social side rather than the commercial, and but little was done, and it is not believed that it will far exceed the demand.

There are on sale some very fine corned steers, running in weight from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs which command $7 00@$ 00 ₱ cwt. How ever "show beef" does not constitute the bulk of the demand this season as in former years, wild game and domestic poultry to some extent usurping its place on holiday tables.

The indications are that the weather will become cold now that the holidays are over, which will have a marked effect upon the hog market. Some of our pork merchants are slaughtering hogs, and it is possible many others may do likewise. Prices seem to be the stumbling block.

As the market cannot be said to be fairly opened at this writing, we do not give quotations. We may, however, say that they do not, and perhaps will not, differ materially from those ruling last week.

There were the usual number of milk cows and calves offered for sale, and brought prices according to quality and condition.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 26.—There is not much inquiry for use, but exporters are picking up small parcels of prime grades, and the market for good to choice qualities is firm, and prices harden; we quote good to choice State 42@48c; poorer grades State 30@40c; New York and Western 35@46c; and California 45@50c, net cash. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 24th inst.:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1,962
Total receipts since September 1, 1874	52,650
Total receipts for same period in 1873	12,159
Exports last week	300
Total exports (new hops) since September 1	12,014
Per bale, 1874	

The London *Union* of the 17th inst. says: There at present appears to be a steady movement in the hop market. It is estimated that no less than 1,000 bales have changed hands in Madison county during the past week, mostly at from 40 to 50s. A few extra lots have been sold in Omaha this week at 56 @ 58, but that price has only been paid by one or two of our hop dealers, who hold special orders.

The Past Year's Business.

From a review of the last year's business, in the *Commercial Agency Register* of December 26, we extract the following: In the beginning of the year the effects of the heavy failures and vanishing panic in the fall of 1873 were still felt. Distrust continued, and many houses were under extension, some of which ever afterward failed. The tone of business, economy, decreased production of values, made the first six months of 1874 even more disastrous to many of our merchants. The second part of the year, as many lines of business, has, on the contrary, yielded profitable returns. The footings of sales-books may show a diminished aggregate as many cases, but the fact that goods are so much reduced being borne in mind, it will be evident that the quantity gone into actual consumption and delivery of yesterday's retail quotations unchanged. Receipts 14,748 bales, against 11,000 bales at 67½@67¾c for middling; 125 bales; unsold yesterday evening 119,700 bales; on shipboard 121,000 bales. Gold 111¾; sterling 481; sight ¼ discount.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Wool heavy and weak; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 46@50c; extra, 44@46c; medium, 39@42c; fine, 36c; Michigan, Indi

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 3, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 29, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Ham.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.08	37	100	W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
2 P.M.	30.02	41	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.10	36	86	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.07 Highest thermom.....46
Mean thermom.....38 Lowest thermom.....32
Rainfall.....

Death from Intemperance.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest last evening over the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, wife of John Thompson, proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner Penn avenue and Eleventh street, who died suddenly yesterday morning. The jury found that the deceased came to her death from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. Mrs. Thompson was a native of England, aged thirty-nine years, and the mother of five children.

Old and Reliable.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement, in another column, of the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. The company was established in 1836, its total gold assets are over $22,000,000, and it has paid losses since its organization amounting to $50,000,000, of which $20,000,000 was paid in this country. The company's business in this city is attended to by R. Edwards & Son, agents, No. 81 Wood street.

Help for Kansas and Nebraska.

The Methodist *Recorder* says: Already considerable substantial help, in money and clothing, has been left at the Book Room, 132 Fifth avenue, for the sufferers in the West. We still urge this subject. It is a most pressing appeal to the philanthropy of all men everywhere, and especially to Christians. Anything left at the Book Room will be promptly forwarded, and the goods will be stored and shipped by Bro. Robison without any charge.

Outrageous Conduct of Miners.

It is reported that a gross outrage was recentally perpetrated by some coal miners at Brown's works on the Monongahela river. Some non-union miners had been employed at the works, and to intimidate these a number of "regulars," as is supposed, entered the mines, and Ku-Klux like, posted threatening cartoons upon the walls such as coffins, skulls, and other emblems of death. The tools found in the pits were also broken so as to be useless. The words "bullets next time," were posted in some of the rooms.

Another Highway Robbery.

Another bold highway robbery is reported to have occurred Monday night, near Bennett's station, on the West Penna. Railroad. H. B. Lyon, formerly a justice of the peace, but now a real estate agent, at Bennett's station, was walking along the railroad track on his way home, when he was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and chain. Mr. Lyon was found a short time afterwards lying on the railroad track, in an insensible condition. He was removed to his home, but a short time before the Springdale accommodation came along, which is due in Allegheny about eleven o'clock.

An Agent in Trouble.

T. F. McClintock, who was committed to jail Monday evening by Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, for a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee, was an agent for the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and it is alleged that he disposed of several machines, for which he utterly refused to render an account, and upon an investigation being made, it was ascertained that the machines thus disposed of were sold and the proceeds appropriated by the prisoner Hays, in connivery with the defendant, recovered three machines yesterday at residences where they had been sold.

The New Clipper Boat House.

The steamer "Miner," formerly running on the Upper Missouri, has been purchased by the Clipper Boat Club and will be converted into a boat house. The boat is 140 feet keel by 34 feet beam, and will afford space as boat room 108 feet in length by 30 feet in width. The sitting room will be 30 feet square, divided by folding doors, so that the entire space may be opened up in the form of one apartment. They will fit up a cabin and state room in elegant style, and also provide a valuable library. The upper room will be used for the reception of guests, and fitted up with first class furniture, Brussels carpet and other upholstery to match. The boat house will cost $5,000, and will be located at the foot of Fourteenth street.

Sudden Death.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man named George Oakes, who died suddenly Monday evening at his residence on Fourteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh. The deceased was seventy years of age, and quite feeble. About ten o'clock he went to the hydrant and brought a bucket of water into the house. He set it down and suddenly fell over on the floor and expired. The physician who was called in gave it as his opinion that heart disease was the cause of death, aided by an excess of liquor. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a blind maker by trade, and a native of this State. He leaves a wife and three children.

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Committee on City Property, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening. Bills amounting to $600 were approved. A communication from the Library Committee was presented, setting forth that a new railing around the gallery of the Library room and a means of access to the gallery were needed. It was urged that inasmuch as the public used 40,000 volumes of the Library books annually, this was a matter which the Councils should look after. The communication was received and filed.

The Gas Committee met and approved bills footing up $222.

The Park Commission failed to hold a meeting upon account of there not being a quorum present.

The report of the Controller will not be given to the reporters until after its presentation to Councils.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

POSTMASTER MYLER, of Allegheny, is expected home to-day.

COUNCILMEN elect will obtain their certificates at the City Clerk's office.

A HORSE belonging to the Kountz 'bus line stepped in a ditch in Allegheny last night and broke his leg.

A COMMITTEE of Councils will make request for the most decent and immoral exhibitions be suppressed.

THE Spring Garden avenue sewer burst near Main street, Allegheny, last evening, and a number of cellars were flooded.

A FREIGHT train on the Connellsville Railroad ran off the track near Soho yesterday morning, but no damage was done.

MUCK iron offered for sale at Mellwaine's auction yesterday morning was withdrawn for want of bidders. It don't seem to be in demand.

ALLEGHENY National Bank stock sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street, for $68.

BISHOP KERFOOT last evening preached a sermon and administered the Rite of Confirmation at St. Paul's Church, Steubenville.

THE Allegheny Gymnastic Club will give their second annual masquerade ball and carnival at the new Masonic Hall, Allegheny, on the evening of Monday, February 8th, 1875.

ACTION in ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas Court yesterday, by David Sands, to recover possession of a lot of ground, on Main street, in the village of Wilkinsburg.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: Matilda Hindman delivered seventy woman's suffrage speeches in Michigan last fall. And yet she cannot understand why the people killed woman by suffrage.

THE citizens of Mount Hill, Allegheny, raised money by subscription and purchased a fire alarm bell for their engine house, and the same was hung in its place Monday.

SERGT. ROHE, signal officer at this point, reports that the amount of rain that fell in this city from eight P. M., December 29th, until seven A. M., 30th, was two hundredths of an inch, and one-one-hundredth of an inch.

PRESIDENT WILSON and Chief White, of the Fire Department, have investigated the runaway accidents that recently occurred to the apparatus of the Weldon (No. 12) Engine Company, and have exonerated the driver from blame.

JOSEPH HOOK, who was arrested Monday night for an alleged indecent assault, was honorably discharged at the hearing yesterday. The facts developed showed that the woman who instituted the prosecution was really the guilty party.

THE annual election for officers of the Dollar Savings bank, for the ensuing year, resulted as follows: President—James Herdman. Treasurer—C. A. Colton. Secretary—J. B. Scott. Investing Committee—R. W. C. Carroll, J. J. Gillespie, John Evans. Solicitor—Geo. T. Oliver.

IT HAS been ascertained that the house burned on the Perrysville road, Monday night, was that of Moses Beilstein, a poor dwelling of small dimensions, instead of the dwelling house of Mr. Burgess, as was reported. It was situated between the residence of Mr. Hewitt and the Green Tree tavern, on the Perrysville road.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, the famous American Evangelists, are still drawing marvellous audiences in England. They are now in Manchester, and the merchants of Liverpool are erecting a temporary building, capable of holding 7,000 persons, for the services the two Evangelists are expected to hold there in January. In March they go to London, where the Agricultural Hall, capable of holding over 20,000, has been engaged for them. Many people here, where the gentlemen are so well known, watch their movements with great interest.

FROM BEAVER, PA.

Teachers' Institute—Lectures—Schools, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., December 29, 1874.

The Beaver county Teachers' Institute began its annual sessions in this place yesterday afternoon, at the court house, with a good attendance, notwithstanding the very inclement weather and bad condition of the roads.

The principal instructor is Prof. J. A. Cooper, of Edinboro State Normal School.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays, LL.D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, delivered his lecture on "Every Day Reasoning," last night, to a delighted audience.

Rev. Alex. Clark will lecture Tuesday night: Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, Wednesday night, and Prof. Cooper, Thursday night. The institute will adjourn Friday noon.

Mr. M. L. Knight, County Superintendent, has labored zealously to secure able instructors and lectures, and has certainly succeeded admirably, as the above list will show.

Beaver contains two excellent institutions of learning, known as the Beaver Seminary and the Beaver College. The former is under the auspices of the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian denominations, and has for its teachers the Misses Mary and G. A. Bunn and Revs. Wilson and Saterfield.

The Beaver College is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and has long had at its head Rev. Dr. Taylor. Both schools are in a prosperous condition, and much pride is taken in them by their respective friends and patrons. They are an ornament and a credit to the place.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The institute met again at 2 P. M., and Eben French, of Vermont, being introduced, gave a succinct history of the first Teachers' Institute held in this country, which convened at Ithaca, N. Y., in the month of May, 1843. The second was held in the autumn of the same year at Warsaw, in the same State. Institute work of that day consisted largely in the relation of personal experiences and methods of teaching. He traced the history of Institutes from the "what" through the "how" to the present "why" period. Teaching is a philosophy, the principles of which every successful teacher must master. He then took up the subject proper for his lecture, which was, "How to Properly Organize and Classify a School at the Opening of the Session." A well school well organized is, generally, a school well governed, and he who is not able to organize well, has not the ability to govern each well. The first work of a teacher is, to find something for each pupil to do each hour of the day. For this a programme will be necessary. This must not only be laid out well and how to teach each recitation shall be, but should designate when and how long each pupil should be employed in the preparation of each lesson. Dr. Wickersham wrote nine lines then

"satan still some mischief finds
For idle hands to do."

Therefore find immediate and continued employment for all. Don't attempt to organize your school without putting it on paper. Before you effect a permanent organization you should be acquainted with each pupil. Let there be a transitory organization, which it is understood will continue in force for two weeks, at the expiration of which time a permanent one will be made. These directions apply only to those who are unacquainted with the school and scholars. For the present, adopt the last teachers' programme, which will save much experimenting. It should be the duty of every retiring teacher should leave a written copy of his programme of exercises for the benefit of his successor.

At the close of Mr. French's remarks the teachers joined in singing "Sweet Hour of Prayer," after which a recess of ten minutes was taken, which was followed by another song.

Miss. Sanford gave some valuable suggestions on the study of history as a branch of the common school curriculum. A taste and a love for the reading of history may be cultivated and fostered in the mind even of a child; a taste and a love, too, which will not likely exist, if they are not indicated before the pupil is a child. From history we may draw inspiration to do and to dare as have the noble ones whose famous deeds are then recorded.

Memory and reason all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

Building up character is the principal work of the teacher, and we should not have an army of mere politicians, or boys and children have studied, as to have taught them how to elevate and ennoble their lives. This is largely accomplished in the study of history.

Dr. French took up the subject of organization. He said we have had too much fragmentary work in our schools; have tried to make arithmeticians, or grammarians rather than men and women. The teacher must furnish proper employment for his pupils and see that this is given proper time for execution. It wants a complete time table. This requires as much ability as to form a time table for a single track railroad. When a school is organized it will almost do it itself. My observation of the 90,000 pupils who have recently been under my supervision tells me that as a rule they do not have more than two hours to attend school room study, unless by programme they are directed to systematically do more. Every hour should bring its duty, and the duty should be done at the hour.

At this hour, 4 P. M. the roll was called; 89 responded.

Adjourned to meet at 7 P. M.

The first exercise of the evening session was the address of welcome, by Rev. D. M. B. McLean of Canonsburg, which was a truly earnest and eloquent effort. His stirring remarks of welcome caused the most hearty applause—an evidence that the people of Canonsburg, large members of whom were present, despite the rain and cimmerian darkness—gladly welcome the teachers back to their midst once more. It was replied to by Mr. Malsill, a young teacher of Claysville, in most fitting and eloquent terms. He was also loudly applauded; the teachers showing their appreciation both of the reply, and their happiness in being again with the most hospitable and appreciative people of Canonsburg.

The principal work of the evening was the lecture of Prof. Mantz, of Monongahela City, on "The Relation of Science to the Bible." This lecture, though quite long, and the speaker suffering from considerable hoarseness, was listened to throughout with the closest attention. Our space will not permit any extended report, and a mere synopsis would do the gentleman and his learned discourse injustice. Suffice it to say that the most conclusively proved that in any conflict that has occurred or that will arise with science, the Bible has not nor never will suffer.

The choir of the Southwestern Normal School arrived on the evening train, and furnished some excellent music, which was highly appreciated by the audience.

TUESDAY MORNING, December 29.

Institute opened by the reading of the VI. chapter of Matthew's Gospel, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morrow, of Taylorstown. Mr. Lehrer led the Institute in singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Miss Sanford said that teachers should strive to inspire respect in their pupils. An admirable way to do this is to show them your knowledge of those things which are difficult to them. Do not have them memorize the words of the history. Memory is a noble faculty. Do not burden it with the words of a paltry school history. Let them memorize passages from the masters. Remember, my suggestions are to be adapted, not adopted, by you. Go into your work with earnestness, and infuse this into your pupils. Give them information of noted historical persons and facts, and encourage them to keep a record of these items, to which you should review them. If you use concert recitation, by all means have it done in perfect concert. Learn to request instead of command, when requests will do as well.

Music—"Jolly Old St. Nicholas."

Mr. French resumed his instruction, and gave a few minutes to an illustration of a method of resting pupils by change of position. He recommended teachers to have a system of signals, and use a rap of the pencil instead of a bell. Bells are noisy, and most teachers are too noisy,—talk too much. He then reviewed the points of yesterday's lesson. He took up and fully illustrated and developed the topic of length of time for recitation. You must regulate this by your ability to hold the attention of a majority of the class. His instruction was practically useful, and was listened to closely.

A recess of ten minutes was here taken.

At 11 A. M., with the Rev. Mr. Ewing in the chair, the choir led the Institute in singing "Welcome to Morning," after which Miss Sanford resumed her work. Children must learn obedience. Let everything submit necessary until your authority is secured. This is one of the lessons of history. Keep the children your friends. Bring them on your side. Keep them interested. Be yourself thoroughly interested in them. Teach them that no one can be successfulin cheating. Interest the parents in your work. Have them visit the school. Don't try to teach what you do not yourself know. With classes of pupils old enough to learn history from text books, insist on each pupil having a book. Geography should always accompany history. Direct them what points to study. Permit them to correct their own exercises. I would not teach a school that I could not trust. But this spirit of trust must be built up. By way of review, have them understand that what they have at any time been over is always in the lesson for recitation.

Song—"Safe Within the Vail."

Mr. French resumed his talk on organization. The recess should be under the constant supervision of the teacher. Pupils should not put themselves under restraint from proper play and enjoyment, but should know that nothing improper can occur without the knowledge of the teacher. If a conflict should arise between parents and teacher, there should be a conference; but in all cases sustain your authority when in the right. The teacher is supposed to know better than the parent the needs of the child, so far as school requirements are concerned.

At roll call one hundred and fifty-six responded.

Adjourned till two P. M.

THREE boys were before Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, yesterday, charged with firing pistols in the Third ward. One was discharged, and the others sent to jail in default of paying a fine.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

List of Members for 1875.

Below we publish a list of the members of Pittsburgh Councils for the year 1875, showing the names of those holding over in the Select Branch and those re-elected in both branches. It is to be remembered that members of the Common Branch are elected for but one year, consequently none hold over. The lists published in the afternoon papers yesterday were very inaccurate. In the following list members re-elected are marked with an asterisk (*), those holding over with a †, and new members' names are without mark. Following are the members:

WARD.	SELECT.	COMMON.
1.	Fred. Schild.*	John Cuthbert.
	Wm. B. Hunter.†	
2.	Benj. Darlington.*	John Torrence.
	Edward House.†	
3.	John Shipton.†	S. P. Fulton.*
	Geo. L. Braun.†	
4.	John R. McCune.*	W. W. Thompson.*
	Henry Darlington.†	
5.	Bernard Rafferty.*	J. C. Reilly.*
	John O'Neill.†	
6.	Henry F. Dannals.*	Ed. Bindley.*
	Jacob Krebbiel.†	Wm. J. Flinn.*
7.	Charles Jeremy.*	Samuel Mears.*
	Beaver Cunningham.†	
15.	Jas. G. Welden.	John A. Fox.*
	A. H. Ahlborn.†	
16.	J. P. Epping.	L. J. Shaltenbrand.*
	Joseph Spahr.†	T. J. Finnerty.
17.	S. H. Wainwright.	W. A. Taylor.
	John Shubert.†	D. B. Young.
18.	J. Harvey Jones.*	P. W. Seibert.*
	F. S. Bissell.†	
19.	J. G. MacConnell.	P. D. Perchment.*
	R. H. Negley.†	
20.	H. H. Forest.*	W. B. Negley.*
	David Aiken.†	
21.	James Little.*	W. F. Aull.*
	Thos. S. Mitchell.†	
8.	Jno. W. McGimpsey.	John Knowland.*
	J. Gay Negley Hadden.†	Wm. Kerr.*
9.	John Froelich.*	James Boyd.
	Vacancy—Peter Zern, resigned.	
10.	Jacob Ahl.	George Smith.
	Anthony Meyer.†	
11.	Samuel Bardley.	Charles Meyrar.*
	W. J. Moore.†	
12.	R. N. Ray.	Thos. Rowswell.*
	Robert Liddell.†	Thos. McNeill.
13.	Henry Metzgar.	C. J. Powers.
	John Harrison.†	
14.	Richard S. Waring.	J. R. Glass.*
	Richard R. Breed.†	P. Connelly.*
22.	Jos. B. Murray.*	D. B. Morrison.*
	Hartley Howard.†	
23.	Dr. C. Evans.	Hiram Frank.
24.	John D. Scully.†	Thos. O'Neill.
	J. S. Atkinson.*	
	W. McClung.†	
25.	Robt. R. Brown.*	M. M. Felker.
	A. B. Clark.†	
26.	D. M. A. Arnholt.	John Hughes.
	Gregor Fox.†	L. Hulin.
27.	Dr. John A. Brashear.	T. Hogle.*
	Vacancy.	
28.	Dr. James Kerr.	I. Pauline.
	Theo. Kestner.†	
29.	Wm. Devlin.*	R. H. Conway.
	T. B. Atterbury.†	
30.	John R. Haines.*	H. D. Rolfe.*
	Vacancy.	
31.	John T. Bates.*	John Robbins.
	Eli Scott.†	
32.	S. H. Goldthorpe.*	C. A. Boucher.
	Chas. S. Bowerman.†	
33.	Richard Perry.	P. Laughran.*
	Thos. Kernan.†	
34.	J. H. Lyons.*	N. Fitzgerald.
	H. J. Knapp.†	
35.	J. Park McKee.	Wm. Bell.
	Geo. Halliday.†	Joseph Lamar.
36.	J. W. Ballantine.	John Sample.*
	Vacancy.†	
37.	L. C. Macfarlane.*	
	Wm. Anderson.†	

MASONIC.

Installation of Grand Lodge Officers, etc.

On Monday, at the new Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania met and installed the officers elected on the 3d inst.—Alfred R. Potter, of Philadelphia, being Grand Master. Among the appointments of the Grand Master is that of Alfred Slack, of McKinley Lodge, as Junior Grand Deacon. Among the Grand Chaplains are Rev. J. J. McIllyar, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Robert M. Wallace, of Altoona, and Rev. Henry S. Getz, of Warren. Among the District Deputy Grand Masters are the following for western counties: Bruce Mc. Henderson, Sharon, Mercer county; Richard Coulter, Greensburg; Dr. A. M. Pollock, Pittsburgh; W. B. Meredith, Kittanning; Frederick Whittlesey, Washington, Washington county; Charles W. Mackey, Franklin, Venango county; Pearson Church, Meadville, Crawford county; William Chatland, Brownsville, Fayette county; William Himrod, Jr., Erie.

The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania also met and installed the officers chosen on the 6th inst. November last. The following District Deputy Grand High Priests were appointed for the western counties: William Chatland, of Brownsville, for Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset. Geter C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, for Allegheny, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Butler, Indiana and Beaver. Madison M. Meredith, of Meredith, for Mercer, Lawrence and Jefferson. Christian M. Hoover, of Franklin, for Clarion, Venango and Warren. Frank H. Foster, of Meadville, for Mercer, Lawrence, Crawford and Erie.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

Verdict in the Carr-Dolan Homicide Case.

The jury in the case of Carr, charged with the murder of Dolan, came into court yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, and rendered a verdict of "guilty of voluntary manslaughter." The punishment for this offense is imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than six years, in the discretion of the Court. There was an impression created, from the fact that the jury had been out all night and a good day night, that the accused would have been convicted of murder of the second degree.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Albert L. Kerr, of Karns City, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

McMahon & Rundells, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Jos. Mitchell, Pittsburgh, assignee, the same is approved.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Thomas T. Wightman, Esq., having been elected assignee by the creditors, the same is approved.

James Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt. The petition of C. P. Edwards *et al.*, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

In the matter of the petition of George Sheffield, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, Frank Sheffield and Thomas McCullough, co-partners as Sheffield & McCullough, the debtors' petition having been filed, on motion of W. M. Dame, Esq., solicitor, an order to show cause was issued, and made returnable on the 14th prox.

Joseph Sproull, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition for an injunction against John Berg & Co., execution creditors, presented, and a restraining order granted.

In the matter of Standley and Sickle-smith, bankrupts, Greene county, a hearing and argument took place on the exceptions to the report of the Register upon the offer of the First National Bank of Waynesburg to prove their debt against the partnership estate, by Mr. Lazear for exceptions, and Mr. Watson for report. Decision reserved.

The exceptions to the Register's report as to the distribution of the fund in the matter of the steamboat "Tom Rees," were argued by Messrs. Barton, Taylor and Bryant for exceptions, and Mr. Acheson for the Register's report. Decision reserved.

A. Fulton, Sons & Co. were allowed to intervene in the case of L. P. Chester vs. the steam tug "Veteran No. 2."

Court—Judge White.

The case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods *et al.*, is still on trial. The testimony is about concluded and the arguments of counsel will probably be made today.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Evan Jones was acquitted of the larceny of sundry articles, charged by Joseph J Ulam.

John Walker pleaded guilty to the larceny of a large number of revolvers, charged by William H. Bown, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and ten months.

Jacob Flockerzi was convicted of rape on his daughter, Caroline Flockerzi, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs and undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of fifteen years.

Joseph Herron pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny of certain fractional currency, preferred by Annie Stewart.

John Davis was convicted of larceny as bailee of a banjo, charged by Harry Fillman, and was sentenced to the Work House for a term of one year.

Commonwealth vs. John Madden, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Mariah Dougherty. The defendant is charged with having shot Dougherty, in a disturbance which occurred on the 18th of last October, in the Twelfth ward. The jury is out.

The Rise in the Rivers.

High rivers have been caused by the heavy rains of Sunday night and Monday, and every facility is now afforded for the shipment of coal. Particulars as to departures will be found in our river columns. With one exception no particulars of damages by the flood are reported. The exception is a serious injury to the new embankment of the new Union bridge located at the point. As is well known an immense filling was made there for the abutment, and, as yet, the protections contemplated had not been completed. The "filling" is in such a position—a bend southward in the river—as to invite a rush of water in case of a rise. It is reported that a great portion of the embankment has been swept away, and that the abutment will likely be left bare ere long, if the rush of water continues.

City Property Committee.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Councils of 1874 have adjourned *sine die*, the Committee on City Property held a meeting last evening, Mr. Hunter in the chair, and passed a number of bills. They also ordered some expenditures, and approved the estimate of H. Murphy & Co. for the construction of the Thirty-sixth ward engine house.

ALLEGHENY POOR.

Meeting of the Directors—Annual Reports of the City Physician and Steward of the Poor Farm.

The Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny City met yesterday afternoon, this being their final meeting this year. The annual report of the City Physician, Dr. B. B. Smith, was read and filed. The general health of the city during the year, as well as that of the inmates of the Home, is reported as remarkably good. As regards the City Poor Farm, at Claremont, the doctor gives the following statistics for 1874, up to December 29: Admitted to Poor Farm, 292; discharged from poor farm, 220; deaths during year, 28; admitted to insane department, 31; discharged from insane department, 19; deaths in insane department, 2.

Regarding the condition of the insane yet at the Farm, the following figures are given:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chronic insane	11	15	26
Acute insane	4	2	6
Epileptic	1	2	3
Imbecile	3	7	10
Idiots	1	—	1
Totals	20	26	46

The report contains suggestions regarding the amusement and employment of the same. The Doctor advocates the idea that light employment should be furnished the insane, instead of the present of reseating cane bottom chairs, shoemaking, etc. It is comparatively easy to find the desired employment for women, such as sewing, washing, knitting, &c., but the men are not so favorably situated. Any kind of light employment, it is argued, will tend to divert the minds and exercise the bodies of the patients, thus promoting their welfare. He also directed the attention of the Board to the facilities for the amusement of the patients, which he thought should be increased. At the end of the chapel a stage could be constructed, with all the accessories for private theatricals. Invitations should be extended to musical and amateur theatrical societies to give entertainments for the edification of the inmates. The Doctor closes his report by stating that during the year he visited many families that before had never asked charity in any shape. Also, that the fire, the flood, the panic, and the epidemic of typhoid fever, had largely increased his labor. A total of 1,477 visits has been made to the poor of the city, and 486 had called at the Doctor's office.

The Steward of the Poor Farm reports the following statistics:

Male inmates December 27, 1873, 84; female, 48; admitted since, male, 163; admitted since, female, 129; born, male, 7; born, female, 9; total 446; male paupers discharged since, 157; female paupers discharged since, 92; male died since, 16; female died since, 12; total, 277; number left, 169.

For the insane department the following report is made:

Male inmates December 27, 1873, 17; female inmates December 27, 1873, 29; males admitted since, 16; females admitted since, 15; total, 68; male discharged, 11; females discharged, 8; males died, 1; females died, 1; total, 27.

The report shows that the average number of paupers for the current year is 81 over that of last year.

The receipts for the year at the Poor Farm were $28,78, and the stock, supplies, &c., at the institution are valued at about $2,000.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Red Tape" is not quite a comedy, yet it is one of the funniest of dramas. Unlike the ordinary farce, it has a distinct plot and works it up and out scientifically, but all interest in the story is swallowed up by the unsurpassed drollness of *Redmond Tape, Esq.*, a reduced lawyer, who must know of this hunt see it for themselves—but we cannot refrain from saying that the defense of *Nutmeg* against the charge of sugar-stealing, made at the inn-table, is the best specimen of mock-heroics possible to call to mind. Indeed, the whole performance is quite apart from ordinary comedy, and indicates a richness of resources which will in course of time. *Major Wellington de Boots* followed, with his military bearing which hides the heart of a mouse, and served to send home the very large audience in the happiest frame of mind.

The best of it is, that the same capital bill will be repeated this evening. Much hilarity surely awaits all who can attend. Mr. Clarke insures to every hearer perfect immunity from care and sorrow.

Library Hall—J. L. Toole.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, the much-extolled Irish-English comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole, will play at Library Hall. The New York *Express*, a journal of great fairness in stage matters, and one never given to "gush," had this to say of Mr. Toole:

"There is something in the individuality of the man which is very sympathetic. The impression made upon us last night was that of a man of a refined artistic temperament, fully capable of being very amusing without being vulgar, and an actor of no little ability as well as solid a foundation that it is firm and reliable, rather than flashy and evanescent—an artist, in short, whom the public will like better the more it sees of him. He was called before the curtain at the close of each act, and at the end of the second, an enormous floral ship, sailing upon a floral ocean, was presented to him, as called forth a neat and graceful speech. It is very evident that his success is to be lasting."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At the matinee this afternoon, and again to-night, the Pioneer pantomime company will play "Old Daddy Longlegs," an exceedingly funny pantomime, and the interesting olio will be repeated. A better entertainment of its class could not be wished for.

"Sunset" Cox at Library Hall.

We remember coming, some or two ago, in the editor's drawer of Harper's monthly, that while the Hon. S. S. Cox was once visting a certain town, he attended church, where the preacher, after glowingly describing the beauties of heaven, wound up his sermon by declaring most emphatically, that there would be no *sunset* there: As we listened last evening to the naughty, *naughty* words of the Hon. public speaker, we were afraid that the preacher's words had attained the dignity of a prophesy, for never before has it been our lot to listen to such a compilation of cosmopolitan "slang" as was dished out by the gentleman of Library Hall, under the name of "American Humor."

If this "slang"—these vulgar isms—be American humor, it would be much better to let them forever remain confined to the corrupt hearts and minds of those who invent and foster them, and to the low circles, where they pass current, than to parade them before an intelligent audience, from the lecture platform in this community, to be repeated by Young America to the school-fellow he meets, thinking it "funny," will pass it on until unconsciously it becomes common coin.

It may be an outgrowth of American humor, but American humor it is not; it is an adulteration of the pure humor of our people by the foreign element, which is becoming a large ingredient of the population of our country.

Mr. Cox spoke of the different humorists—Prentice, Billings, Ward, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and others. He said Washington Irving was the finest of American humorists, but too refined, and sweet, and good to be appreciated; besides, he was gone, and gone largely. Americus.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, he said, had brightened the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with some of the purest and most wholesome humor that ever flowed from an American pen; while her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, owes a great part of his success in drawing together his immense audiences to his lectures to the ridiculous, and the fine vein of genuine humor which ripples and sparkles through all he says.

Humor, he says, is always pleasing, but doubly so, when it has a point—yet better without the point, than to have no humor at all.

Some few passages in the lecture gave a glimpse of the speaker's well known oratorical talents. His quotation of Mark Twain's lament at the grave of his "ancestor—his blood relation," and the "Declaration of Independence," in which Jefferson himself could desire for it; but the lecture, taken all in all, was not, we think, at all attractive, and only tolerably entertaining.

A Boy Run Over.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a boy named Robert Fack, residing with his widowed mother on Watson street, was knocked down and run over on Fifth avenue, between Chatham and Tunnel streets. The horse and supply wagon of the fire department, George Earle, driver, was coming down town at a slow rate of speed, when the boy ran suddenly in front of the horse. When the lad saw the vehicle and team coming the driver it was too late to escape, and the horse striking him knocked him down. The animal became frightened and started off at a rapid gait, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Earle, and the boy, as was supposed, was run over. He was picked up immediately after, and carried to the office of Dr. McCabe, who promptly attended him. The Doctor was visited last evening by our reporter, to whom he stated that it did not appear that the wheels ran over the boy at all. There were apparently no bruises on him; in such a position—a bend southward in the river—as to invite a rush of water in case of a rise. It is reported that a great portion of the embankment has been swept away, and that the abutment will likely be left bare ere long, if the rush of water continues.

Presentation.

John S. Lambie, Esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Sabbath School connected with the Eighth U. P. Church, Rev. John S. Sands, pastor, was last evening made the recepient of an elegant silver goblet. The present was from the teachers of the school, and in a few appropriate remarks was handed over by Rev. Sands to Mr. Lambie, who made a fitting response.

GAMBLERS PROSECUTED.

The Accused Held for a Hearing, But No Prosecutor Appears.

A young man named William Henry made information on Monday evening, before Deputy Mayor McMasters, charging Henry Polittt and Samuel C. Brown with keeping a gambling house. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Long, who took prompt measures to have the establishment pulled. His design was frustrated, it is alleged, by an officer informing the "bankers" of what was coming, and the result was that the managers of the institution and those engaged at play "vamoosed."

Brown and Politt were subsequently arrested in the White House billiard room and held in $5,000 bail each for a hearing yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. The prosecutor claims that after losing some fractional currency he and some companions were kicked out of the bank. When the case was called for a hearing at the time stated, the prosecutor failed to appear, and no police officer or others volunteering to push the matter, the accused were, of course, discharged. The matter, it appears, had been "arranged" satisfactorily "all 'round."

Alleged Incendiarism.

A warrant has been issued by Fire Marshal Livingston for the arrest of Charles Rohrkaste on a charge of incendiarism. Rohrkaste was an occupant and claimed to be owner of one of the buildings burned last week on Mount Washington. On Wednesday following the fire Rohrkaste, who had an insurance of $700 on his house in the Lycoming, and $500 on his household goods in the Allemania, applied to the agent of the Lycoming for a settlement, submitting, at the same time, a statement of his loss, and making affidavit that he was the sole owner of the property. During the investigation instituted by Fire Marshal Livingston, testimony was adduced to the effect that the building was sold on a mortgage some days before the fire occurred. A hearing in the case will be had shortly.

[Advertisement.]

A Worthy Applicant.

The most prominent candidate for the vacant office of Street Commissioner of the Sixth district is Mr. W. S. Kerr, who is an old citizen and a deserving man, who is held in high esteem in that section of the city for which a Street Commissioner is to be appointed. Councils can make no better selection, and it will, we are satisfied meet the approval of the people of the district, as Mr. Kerr is thoroughly honest and qualified in every respect for the position.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY, AND Fancy Goods for the Holidays.

We are just in receipt of an elegant and large variety of toilet articles and perfumery, including, for Christmas presents, handsome perfume cases, cut glass cologne bottles (with or without gilt, as desired) ivory hair brushes, gold and silver Vinegarettes, and the celebrated Rogers Ivory brushes in setts and many other articles of rare beauty and elegance will be found at McCLARREN & McKENNAN'S.

Also a full line of staple goods such as Lubin's extracts and soaps, Atkinson's extra White Rose, Jockey Club soaps, Ivory backed hair brushes and combs, Farrin colognes, French plate hand mirrors.

Choice Confectionery,

fresh daily, at Blair's, 39 Fifth avenue.

Good 4-4 Chintzes

only 12½ cents per yard at H. J. Lynch's dry goods house, No. 96 Market street.

Books for New Year's Gifts.

We still have on hand
Dunallan, or Pride and Prejudice, 10 vols., half calf.
Riverside Dickens, 26 vols.
Knickerbocker Irving, 27 vols., half calf.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 10 vols., half calf.
Thackeray, last edition, 22 vols., half calf.
Jones's Grammar of Ornament.
Tame's Pyrenees.
The Wilkie Gallery.
Bloodenfeldon, or the Swiss Alps.
Longfellow, Tennyson, Whittier,
and many other beautiful books.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
MWF 115 Wood street.

During Holiday Week

you should call at Blair's for New Year's presents.

Blankets, Shawls and Cloaks,

very cheap at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

The mother can rely upon Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and by giving tone and energy, through the critical period of teething.

Books for New Year's Gifts.

We still have on hand a good assort